

ILLUSTRATED TIMES

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD. THE RIGHT OF TRANSLATION AND REPRODUCING ILLUSTRATIONS IS RESERVED.

No. 793.—VOL. XVI.

SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1870.

PRICE 3D.—STAMPED, 4D.

THE UNIVERSITIES' TESTS BILL.

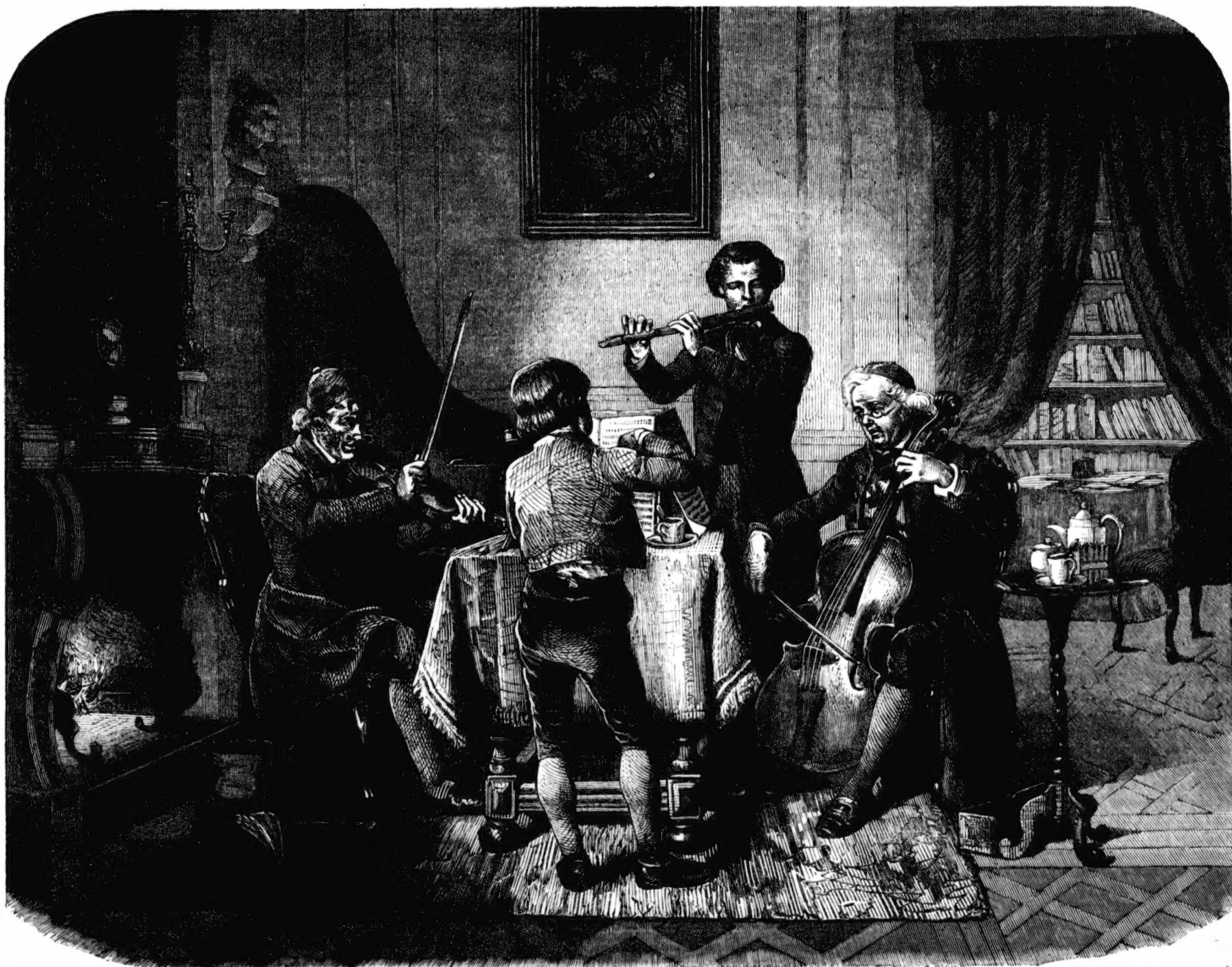
The moral contained in the parable of the Romans and the Sibylline books is altogether lost upon English Tories and English Churchmen. The Romans refused the words of wisdom when offered on comparatively easy terms, and had ultimately to pay full price for a third of the commodity. Our modern Tories and Churchmen constantly do something very similar. They do not know when a good bargain is within their reach. They always refuse to accept easy and partial reforms, and have ultimately to stomach sweeping and thorough ones. The history of Parliamentary reform and of Church reform affords striking examples of this fatal perversity of disposition; and the history of University reform is likely to furnish another specimen. Had the Conservatives accepted a moderate reform of Parliament in 1866, they might have avoided the necessity of themselves passing household suffrage in 1867. Had Churchmen agreed to reforms in the Irish Church when reforms were first proposed, they might have staved off for an indefinite period—if not altogether obviated—the measure of abolition carried last year. And so, as regards the Universities, had the very mild measure proposed by Sir J. D. Coleridge last Session been accepted, we should not now have before us the much more stringent proposals passed by so large a majority of the

House of Commons on Monday night. Not that Liberals have, perhaps, much reason to mourn over Tory blindness; for the blunders of obstructives always help on progress in the end, though, unfortunately, valuable improvements are occasionally delayed unnecessarily thereby.

It may safely be said that the discussion of the question of Tests Abolition is over, so far as the House of Commons is concerned. When only sixty-six members out of some 650 can be got to support a cause, that cause must be hopelessly lost; and when 191 against the said sixty-six declare for change on a subject long and fully debated, change is inevitable. Even Tories and Churchmen might see this, blind to the signs of the times as they usually are; and, indeed, they seem to feel it, though no doubt they will continue to offer vain opposition to the later stages of the bill. But, while the doom of tests has been emphatically pronounced in the Commons, there is still the House of Lords; and we may possibly again see the two branches of the Legislature in collision, with Church interests once more as the *cassus belli*. The result of such a conflict is, of course, not doubtful; the past supplies us with precedents on that point. Should the Peers venture on repeating the course which, at the instigation of Lord Carnarvon, they followed last year, history will once again repeat itself—a stronger

measure still will be introduced, and that the Lords *must* pass. This is the second time of asking; the Church and her champions had better accept the Solicitor-General's Sibylline books on the terms now offered; for, assuredly, when the Sibyl again appears at the Capitol her conditions will be less palatable.

And what, after all, is it that the Government bill proposes to effect? Simply to render certain institutions truly and actually national that are already theoretically so. The three Universities concerned—the bill applies to Oxford, Cambridge, and Durham—belong to the nation; that is, to the whole nation, not merely to a section thereof; and Sir John Coleridge's bill provides, in effect, that University benefits, honours, and emoluments shall be open to all the youth of the land, irrespective of religious belief or social status. At present these institutions are practically private preserves of adherents of the Established Church; and only a few years ago they were still more exclusive. Nonconformists may now study at the several colleges composing the Universities; they may even take certain degrees. But Fellowships, Professorial Chairs, and all other positions conferring either power or emolument, are denied to them. These are reserved for the favoured children of the Church, who thus contrive to monopolise the substantial advantages



"THE QUARTET."—(PICTURE BY HIPPDMANN.)

of the great seminaries of the nation, leaving merely the husks of hard study and often barren honours to Nonconformists. And the provoking thing about this is, that the monopoly is not enjoyed in virtue of any direct or positive statute either of Parliament or of the Universities, but by the indirect and crooked way of requiring subscription to certain dogmatic formulæ which only Churchmen—and infidels, who believe in none of these things—can sign; but which sincere, earnest, and honest Dissenters can not.

One half the population of the realm are thus denuded of their fair share in the benefits the Universities are calculated and were designed to confer on the whole; justice suffers: religion suffers by being made a pretext for partiality and consequently a source of discord; and the Universities themselves suffer by having the field circumscribed from which they may draw intellectual recruits. The Universities should be the great centres of the mental power and activity of the nation, as well as nurseries in which that power and that activity shall be developed; and it is manifestly unwise to place impediments in the way of their subserving either purpose. But this the existing tests distinctly do by excluding from office, influence, and emolument at the colleges and Universities all who cannot utter certain narrow, sectarian shibboleths. This point was pertinently put by a writer in the *Times*, the other day, when he said:—"The Universities are places for the higher education of young men, and they are also places for the cultivation of learning and science in all their various and ever-varying forms. It is due to the English people and to the credit of the English name that these great institutions, whose influence is so potent that no new University or College can escape it, should be so moulded as to exclude no intellectual element which exists among us. It is superfluous to argue that the limitation of the Universities to less than half the population of the United Kingdom must lessen the intellectual power, the usefulness, and the reputation of national Universities. This is no theoretical notion; the condition of the Universities affords ample proof that it is a fact. Though both Oxford and Cambridge have made many improvements of late years—improvements corresponding with legislative changes in the direction of this very bill—yet one must be very patriotic or very much misinformed to deny that there is something narrow, feeble, mechanical in their teaching, which must without doubt be attributed to the purely ecclesiastical government they have inherited from the past." To rectify these defects by breaking down the barriers that produce them, to really open the Universities to the whole nation, to make them (what they ought to be) at once nursing mothers of the national intellect and theatres for its exercise, and to establish the right of persons of every form of religion which prevails in the country to participate in the honours and endowments which the State declares to be national, are the objects at which the Government bill aims; and can any party hope to effectually oppose the adoption of principles so essentially just, or to resist successfully the realisation of objects so manifestly desirable?

The pretext for opposing this measure is the usual one when an abuse is to be defended—the interests of religion: as if the interests of religion could possibly be promoted by the perpetration of injustice. But this plea suggests some awkward questions. First, is there no religion extant in the land save within the pale of the Church? Is her teaching alone true and her teachers only gifted with light divine? Can no good thing come out of the Galilee of Dissent? Does subscription to the Thirty-nine Articles render men infallible as inculcators of doctrine and immaculate as conservators of morals and administrators of discipline? Next, does the experience of the past justify the pretensions of the present? Has the system of exclusive clerical control been so successful in preserving sound principles and pure morals at the Universities as to warrant a continuance of that exclusiveness? This is a Protestant country, as Churchmen—and especially clerical Churchmen—are in the habit of somewhat ostentatiously insisting; and the Universities are alleged to be the special guardians of Protestantism. Yet it is a fact that more, and abler, perverts to Romanism—ay, and to Infidelity too—have emanated from the Universities than from all other academical institutions whatever; and this without taking account of those sham Romanists, yet only nominal Protestants, the Ritualists. Then as to morals and discipline, late occurrences at Oxford and the common characteristics of undergraduate life do not bear very encouraging testimony to the success of the exclusive clerical control system on these scores. The orgies over which Lord Randolph Churchill is reported to have lately presided, and the outrage committed at Christ Church College, Oxford, the other day, make us rather dubious about the wholesome influence of the existing system of University rule, and the efficiency of the present set of rulers. We know that youth—particularly collegiate youth—is difficult of control; but when matters assume so grave an aspect as these occurrences indicate, we cannot help thinking that there must be something wrong somewhere; and we consequently conclude that for the sake of doctrine, morals, and demeanour, if for no other reasons, an infusion of fresh blood into the governing bodies of the Colleges and Universities is desirable. Such an infusion would be secured by the action of the Government bill, which will also do justice to the whole community. Therefore we support the bill, and rejoice that so good a prospect exists of its speedily becoming law.

BARON BRAMWELL began the hearing of the petition against the return of Mr. E. S. Robinson for Bristol on Monday. Mr. O'Malley, in opening the case, charged the agents of the sitting member with having resorted to bribery and treating, both at the preliminary test ballot and at the contest with Mr. Sholto Hare. The inquiry is still proceeding.

"A QUARTET."

THERE is always a touch of genuine home life in those works of German artists which have to do with popular subjects, and it is this qualification, and a kind of tenderness in expression which seems to recognise the divine beauty of that family union which is the very keystone and kernel of all social organisations, that make the German picture-galleries so attractive to the common people. Then there are a wonderful power of suggestiveness, an exquisitely-finished study of look and attitude, a keen appreciation of the little by-play of a scene, and a minute regard to accessories which help to complete the effect and enchain attention to the story. Not only action but dialogue seems to be supplied by this *likeness*, which distinguishes the modern German school of paintings; and in some that we have already published we tried to draw attention to the qualifications that so eminently belong to them. Our illustration this week is taken from a picture by Mr. Hiddemann, and represents one of those genuine musical parties which well deserve the name of "Dilettanten quartette," so precise, so conscientious, and with such an affectation of extreme professional mannerism are the principal performers. It is a cosy interior, with just such a suggestion of creature comforts as make it appreciable to those who, not being dilettanti themselves, imagine that the æsthetic intellect scorns the pleasures of sense. The glow of the red log on the old raised hearth, the sculptured antiquity of the chimney-piece, the little vista beyond disclosing a comfortable book-lined snugger, all suggest the abode of a well-to-do academical bachelor, well ripened, but not "stricken," in years; mellowed by time and matured by the sunny years that have shone on him so peacefully. If we were to hazard a guess, we should say that he inclines more genially to that young leading violin than to the more decorously attired and sedate flute-player. There is something very suggestive in the physiognomy of a back; and the back of Master Primo Violo has an expression of humour, subdued by respect and artistic effort, that must surely touch an undertone of harmony in that fresh old heart. There is a family likeness between the two old men. The college and the vicarage having claimed one and the profession of notary public the other, on their faces law and divinity have made varying lines; but they belong to the same stock, evidently, the elder playing second or tenor fiddle in the quartet, but liking to speak with a certain quaint authority to his milder brother, for whose abilities, however, he privately entertains a reverential respect, without ever acknowledging it before witnesses. Those two lads, nephew and grandson, will one day find that the cherished violoncello represents not all the property of the mild old bachelor uncle and grand-uncle; but at present they know nothing, except that they are expected to give at least one evening a week to the quartet, a sacrifice they would willingly make to the art they have already learnt to love, even though it were not rendered still more lovable by the benignant host, who has made the dulcet notes of his cherished instrument the soothing accompaniment to his harmonious life.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—The anniversary meeting of the Royal Geographical Society was held on Monday—Sir Roderick Murchison in the chair. According to the report, the income last year was £659, and the expenditure £454. The president, who cordially welcomed the presence of the King of the Belgians, read a letter from Lord Clarendon, in which the Secretary stated that the Government would grant £1000 towards the expenses of Dr. Livingstone's expedition, in the earnest hope that the sum might be the means of promoting his return to his native country. Sir Roderick, in the course of an exhaustive address, regretted that he was unable to offer some encouragement to those who looked forward to speedily welcoming Livingstone home. At the same time, there was no cause for despondency respecting either his life or his safety.

WATERING CATTLE ON RAILWAYS.—The Privy Council order as to the watering of animals appears to meet the requirements of the case. It is requisite that cattle should have an opportunity of refreshing themselves with a draught of water at intervals of time not exceeding twelve hours; and, judging from the number of selected watering stations in the schedule, there will be no pretext for failure in this attention to animal comforts, even if railway companies do not fit up their cattle wagons with troughs and apparatus for providing a constant supply of drink. On the Great Northern main line, for instance, there will be water at York, water at KNOTTINGLEY, twenty miles on the up-journey to London, water fifteen miles further on at Doncaster, again eighteen miles further on at Retford, again thirty-three miles further on at Grantham, "plenty of time for refreshment," again at Peterborough, which is twenty-nine miles from Grantham; water again eighteen miles onward at Huntingdon, again twenty-six miles further on at Hitchin, and once more twenty-three miles further on at Barnet.—*Chamber of Agriculture Journal.*

THE VOLUNTEERS.—The Secretary of State for War has intimated to the Council of the National Artillery Association that he has decided to grant assistance in aid of the expenses incurred by artillery volunteer corps in attending the annual prize-meeting at Shoeburyness. The grant will be at the rate of 10s. per man up to 1000, and a like sum per officer up to one hundred, provided that every such officer and man for whom the grant is claimed shall, before joining the Shoeburyness camp, have been instructed in the duties of sentries, guards, and pickets. They must also have been present at the first parade of the camp, and also (unless absent through sickness) have been present and available for duty on each successive day until the prize distribution. The commandant of the school of gunnery and the Council of the National Artillery Association will have the power of appropriating the money as they think best for the interests of the service. This is just the kind of help which will be appreciated by the volunteers, and the addition of £550 per annum to the available funds of the association will enable the Council to make Shoeburyness camp much more attractive and much more useful than it has hitherto been.

THE OUTRAGE AT CHRIST CHURCH, OXFORD.—The surrender of the perpetrators of the recent outrage in the library of Christ Church has released the authorities of that society from the painful duty of prosecuting, and enabled them to take the punishment of the offenders into their own hands. Previous to this result there have, however, been numerous meetings both of the authorities and undergraduates, the latter of whom sought the advice and counsel of Mr. Morewether, and the Hon. E. C. Leigh, barrister-at-law and Fellow of All Souls' College, who having been found that the silence of the offenders would entail a public inquiry in a court of law, where the truth would most probably be elicited. It was, we understand, eventually arranged by those implicated that full particulars of the outrage should be furnished under seal, on condition that there should be no prosecution. The authorities, it is stated, after mature consideration, accepted the terms proposed, when, strange to say, they discovered the names of some they had not suspected, and others who were suspected were not implicated. Three of the ringleaders have, it is stated, been expelled; while one has been rusticated for eighteen and another for twelve months; and the two least culpable of the party have been "gated"—or, in other words, confined within the college walls until the end of the term. The gentleman who has absented himself is, it is said, one of those expelled and some regret is felt at Oxford that the society should lose so popular a member. We forbear to publish names; but the offenders are all men of good family, and either figure in the landed gentry or the peerage. The punishment of expulsion is one that has not lately been resorted to at Oxford.

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY.—The trustees of the National Portrait Gallery, in the report which they have just presented to the Treasury, express their satisfaction with the ampler space and clearer light obtained at their new apartments at South Kensington, which they regard as a temporary accommodation provided until they can be permanently lodged in the new buildings in Trafalgar-square, as intended by the late Government. They will now be enabled to exhibit for the first time Sir George Hayter's great picture of the opening of the first Reformed Parliament, in January, 1833—a picture containing nearly 400 portraits, and including, with strangers represented at the bar, all the principal statesmen of the time. The picture measures 17 ft. by 10 ft. The trustees made fourteen purchases in the past twelve months, bringing the number of purchases up to 217. These fourteen acquisitions are as follows:—Hogarth, painted by himself, purchased for £372 15s.; Francis Quarles, by Dobson, 60 gs.; Richard Temple, Viscount Cobham, by Vauloo, £22; Leigh Hunt, by Haydon, 30 gs.; Nicholas Ridley, 39 gs.; Lady Hamilton, 1761—1815, by Romney, 25 gs.; the first Duke of Bedford, by Sir G. Kneller, £25; W. Dobson, the portrait-painter, 1610—1646, by himself, 20 gs.; Charles I., a bronze bust by Fancill, 15 gs.; Hugh Latimer, £15; the Earl of Northumberland, Lord High Admiral, 1602—1668, after Van Dyck, 10 gs.; Archbishop Sancroft, a crayon drawing, by E. Lutterell, £9; Henry VII., cast from the monument in Westminster Abbey, and his Queen Consort, Elizabeth of York—the two last purchases costing £5 each. The donations to the gallery are brought up to eighty-two in number by the following gifts during the past year:—A drawing of John Wilkes, by Earlom, presented by Mr. W. Smith, deputy chairman of the board of trustees; Lord Chancellor Cranworth, by G. Richmond, bequeathed; Douglas Jerrold, by D. Macnee, presented by Mr. Hepworth Dixon; a crayon of Alexander Pope, by W. Hoare, of Bath, bequeathed by the Rev. C. Townsend; Marshal Lord Beresford, by Rothwell, presented by Mr. Beresford-Hope, M.P. The portrait gallery was not open in the last Christmas holidays, but nevertheless the year brought 24,416 visitors in all.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

The Legislative Body, on Wednesday, passed the Press Law by 194 votes against 3.

The Marquis de Talhouet, the ex-Minister, has been almost unanimously elected a vice-president of the Corps Législatif, in place of M. Mège.

All the Paris papers contain articles on the Emperor Napoleon's speech. In the Government journals it is unreservedly praised, and the *Patrie* congratulates his Majesty upon having drawn up the widest programme of a free and progressive Government, and banished both revolutionary follies and reactionary dreams. The *Temps*, on the other hand, thinks that the Imperial programme means nothing, and that it might with equal propriety be appropriated by the Emperor of Russia or the Grand Turk. The Catholic *Univers* complains of the utter absence in the Imperial speech of any reference to religious interests. "It appears," adds the *Univers*, "that when 7,350,000 'Ayes' have been obtained there is no need to think about Providence."

SPAIN.

The Esparterist Commission announced the result of its mission to Logrono in the presence of the members of the club on Sunday evening. Marshal Espartero replied to the Commission that he would accept the throne of Spain if elected by the Cortes. *El Tiempo* says that the Duke de Montpensier has manifested his dissatisfaction at the attitude of his partisans, and has demanded that a vote should promptly be elicited from the Cortes upon his claims.

An official telegram from Havannah, dated May 21, announces a fresh defeat of the insurgents; 104 were killed, including eight leaders, and twenty men were made prisoners. Their standards and arms were captured.

PORTUGAL.

The Portuguese Ministry has been forcibly overturned by a military pronouncement, headed by Marshal Saldanha. On Thursday morning week the Marshal, with a large body of troops, forced his way into the Royal Palace (after a short skirmish with the guard, in which some lives were lost), and had an interview with the King. His Majesty then summoned the Prime Minister, the Marquis de Loule, to his presence, who tendered his resignation. This his Majesty accepted, and intrusted Marshal Saldanha with the formation of a new Cabinet.

Marshal Saldanha has published a manifesto declaring that the new Ministry has nothing in common with the United Iberia idea. The Portuguese press accuses Spain of having instigated the movement against the late Ministry.

ITALY.

The Chamber of Deputies has assented to a motion for granting to women electoral rights in municipal elections, and appointed a Committee to report how best to realise the points in question.

BELGIUM.

The elections for the Provincial Councils have been held, and the Liberal party have gained the day almost everywhere. Among other towns, they have been victorious at Dixmude, Malmes, Tournai, and Louvain. M. Trappeniens, the candidate put forward by the Liberal Association, has been elected Communal Councillor of Brussels.

NORTH GERMANY.

A motion, excluding the punishment of death from the new penal code about to be adopted in North Germany, was withdrawn, on Monday, in the North German Parliament. Herr Bismarck, in opposing the motion, said that the Federal Government had made considerable sacrifices to insure the adoption of the new code, and that if the death penalty were abolished the unity of the law would be destroyed, and two classes of German citizens be established. The *North German Correspondent* points out that the new code is in many respects superior to the existing law of Prussia. Its general tendency is to lighten punishment. The *North German Correspondent* says, indeed, that should the new code be introduced, "the sum total of the sentences of imprisonment passed in Prussia alone would be annually decreased by thousands of years." The code has been adopted.

AUSTRIA.

The Austrian Reichsrath has been dissolved by Imperial decree, and new elections to it are ordered. By another decree the dissolution is ordered of the Cisleithan Diets, with the exception of that of Bohemia, and new elections to them are to take place without delay. Count Beust has drawn up a circular respecting the programme of the Cisleithan Cabinet. The circular states that the programme contemplates the establishment of a popular Parliament elected by direct suffrage and embodying the wishes of the nation within the limits of the present Constitution. The Diets will be called upon to sanction a plan for the enlargement of their own powers, and the introduction of direct election to the Reichsrath. Should they refuse to sanction the proposed reforms the Government will be empowered to order direct elections.

ROUMANIA.

Prince Charles, on the occasion of the anniversary of his accession to the throne, has issued a proclamation to the people, in which he announces the approaching birth of an heir. The news has been received with great enthusiasm.

GREECE.

The trial of the brigands concerned in the late massacres took place last Saturday, and sentence of death was passed upon all the prisoners.

THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. Boutwell has issued a circular to the Customs and Revenue officers, instructing them officially to notify to American fishermen that Canada has terminated the system of granting licenses to foreigners to fish within three miles of the coast, but still permits them to fish upon certain conditions at specified portions of the coast of Newfoundland, the Magdalen Islands, and Labrador. The circular contains a warning specifying the forfeitures and penalties to be incurred by violation of the new fishery laws of the Dominion.

General Jordan, late Commander of the insurgents in Cuba, is now in Washington, and has had numerous interviews with members of Congress and public officials on behalf of the insurgents. It is reported that he is successfully organising reinforcements, and procuring arms and ammunition for the insurrection in large quantities.

Official correspondence transmitted to Congress shows that the President's final order to the Government of Michigan relative to the passage of the Saut Ste. Marie Canal by the Winnipeg Expedition was in these words:—"The Government of the United States does not desire to oppose the passage of the Chicago and other vessels of that class through the canal within the jurisdiction of the United States, so long as they do not carry troops and munitions of war."

CANADA.

A Washington telegram announces that large bodies of Fenians are on their way from various parts of the United States to Canada. As many as 2000, it was estimated, would reach St. Albans on Wednesday evening. The Canadians were making vigorous preparations to repel the invaders. On Tuesday President Grant issued a proclamation with respect to the movement of the Fenians. President Grant says it has come to his knowledge that illegal military expeditions are being set on foot in the United States against the people of Canada. He therefore admonishes all persons within the territory of the United States against aiding, countenancing, abetting, or taking part in such unlawful proceedings.

The Fenians would appear to have already made an effort, and

to have come to grief. The Lombard Telegraphic News Company has received the following despatch, dated New York, May 26, two a.m.:—"The American Marshal has arrested General O'Neill. An engagement has taken place on the Canadian frontier, in which sixty Canadian volunteers repulsed 200 Fenians. The Canadians have 1000 troops stationed on the frontier. The Fenians have become demoralised, and the present movement is considered to have terminated in a disastrous fiasco."

A Central Press telegram gives the following account of the battle:—"The first Fenian raid upon Canada has signally failed. The insurgents advanced 200 well-armed men under the command of General O'Neill, and crossed the border near Franklyn, Vermont, at noon yesterday. The Canadian volunteers, having lain in concealment, surprised them. The Fenians, however, returned fire, and a fight commenced which lasted for some time. General O'Neill, while at the right of his command, was arrested by a United States officer, Marshal Foster. He attempted resistance, but was thrust into a coach, and driven rapidly to St. Albans, and thence to Burlington. The raiders, deprived of their leader, retreated, having lost one killed and one wounded. The Canadians report their force one hundred strong; no loss. The general movement of Fenian parties northward still continues. Canadian papers are hurrying to the frontier. Prince Arthur has gone to the front with Lord Russell's regiment. The arrest of General O'Neill, however, damps Fenian enthusiasm, and the defeat of his company is considered decisive. No other crossing is reported."

A slightly different account is given by the American correspondent of the *Times* in a despatch dated Philadelphia, Wednesday night:—

"A body of Fenians crossed the frontier opposite Franklyn this morning. They were met by the Canadian troops and were repulsed. Two Fenians were killed and two wounded. In the confusion of the flight General O'Neill was arrested by the United States Marshal and taken to St. Albans, where he was held in custody on a charge of violating the neutrality laws. The Fenians are greatly discouraged, and many are returning home. The United States troops are arriving on the frontier."

From Quebec we have news of a most disastrous fire, which has destroyed 500 houses, two ships on the stocks, a large amount of other property, and rendered 6000 persons homeless.

CUBA.

Advices from Havannah state that General Rodas has issued a proclamation declaring free all slaves of insurgents, as well as slaves who have served the Spanish troops as guides, or voluntarily aided the Government forces in repressing the rebellion. It is reported that there are only a few scattered bands of insurgents still in arms.

VENEZUELA.

Intelligence has reached New York from Venezuela of the capture of Cara by the revolutionists on April 27, after a severe fight, in which 500 were killed. President Monagas surrendered, but was released on parole. General Blanco has been made provisional President.

INDIA.

The effects of the famine are still felt in Rajpootana. An excessive drought continues in the indigo and silk districts of Bengal. Rain has fallen in Bengal during two days. The spring crops of every description have suffered considerably.

It is stated that the Government contemplates forming the Central Provinces, with the addition of Berar, into a Lieutenant-Governorship. It is also proposed to abolish the Resident at Hyderabad, and to substitute an agent to the Viceroy instead.

PROCLAMATION OF THE FRENCH PLEBISCITE.

SPEECH OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.

THE ceremony of presenting to the Emperor Napoleon the official declaration of the result of the late vote given by the French people took place last Saturday, in the Salle des Etats du Louvre. The scene was distinguished by considerable splendour, in some particulars resembling the great annual sitting at the opening of the Legislative Session, but more imposing. The general arrangements of the spacious hall for the public were scarcely changed, but some important modifications had been effected in the portion of the salle appropriated to his Majesty and the Court. On this occasion the Emperor and the Empress sat together on the throne, placed on a raised estrade under a dais, with chairs of state for the Prince Imperial, Prince Napoleon, and the other Princes of the Imperial family on the right, next the Emperor; whilst on the left, next the Empress, were similar seats for Princess Clotilda, Princess Mathilde, and the other Princesses. His Majesty entered the hall at one o'clock, and was received with cheers. M. Schneider, the President of the Legislative Chamber, presented to his Majesty the official result of the voting, and then spoke as follows:—

"Sire,—The Legislative Body is happy to lay before your Majesty the solemn answer which the nation, by 7,350,000 suffrages, has just made to the plebiscite which you submitted to it. In perfect community of ideas with that striking manifestation, we offer to the Emperor, the Empress, and the Prince Imperial our homage, and our congratulations. Eighteen years ago France, tired out by violent changes and eager for security, confident in your genius and in the Napoleonic dynasty, placed in your hands, together with the Imperial Crown, the authority and force which public necessity imperatively called for. The expectation of the nation was not disappointed. Social order was soon re-established, and great things were achieved. All classes of society beheld their comfort and well-being increased. Agriculture, commerce, and manufactures bounded forward to an extent previously unknown; and during that augmentation of public prosperity France also beheld her influence augment with foreign countries. But from the very commencement your Majesty looked anxiously forward to the moment when that concentration of power would no longer respond to the aspirations of the country when tranquil and reassured, and, foreseeing the march of modern society, you proclaimed that liberty was to be the crowning-point of the edifice. Therefore, a noble enterprise, which will be the eternal honour of your reign, tempted you, and you resolved to assure to France one of the first ranks among free nations. The dates of Nov. 29, 1860, and Jan. 19, 1867, attest your generous initiative and your patriotic designs. Subsequently, and immediately after universal suffrage had manifested its liberal tendencies, when the Legislative Body interpreted them by the expression of its desires, your Majesty, assured of our co-operation, did not hesitate, with an abnegation without precedent in history, to lay down the bases of the Parliamentary Constitution of the Empire. But, faithful to the great principle on which your Government is based, you would not consent, without the direct participation of the people, to the introduction of so considerable a modification in the power which you derive from their free will. Assembled in its voting-places, after a twenty years' reign, it has, in its full independence and under conditions which testify to the progress and the virility of our public life, affirmed its approbation with a unanimity the force of which no one dare gainsay. In acclaiming by more than seven millions of suffrages the new form of the Empire, the country, which has an instinctive knowledge of what is for its interest and grandeur, says to you, 'Sire, France is with you; march with confidence in the path which leads to all feasible progress and found liberty upon the basis of respect for the laws and Constitution.' France places the cause of liberty under the protection of your dynasty and of the great bodies of the State."

In reply the Emperor said:—

"Gentlemen,—In receiving from your hands the result of the vote of May 8, my first thought is to express my gratitude to the nation, which, for the fourth time in twenty-two years, has just given me a striking proof of its confidence. Universal suffrage, the elements of which are being continually renewed, neverthe-

less preserves in its changes a persevering determination. It has, to direct its tradition, the sureness of its instincts, and the fidelity of its sympathies. The plebiscite had only for object the ratification by the nation of a Constitutional reform; but in the midst of the conflict of opinions, and in the excitement of the contest, the debate was carried further. We do not regret that such should have been the case. The adversaries of our institutions raised the question between the Revolution and the Empire. The country has decided in favour of the system which guarantees order and liberty. At present the Empire finds itself consolidated on its basis, and will show its strength by its moderation. My Government will cause the laws to be executed without partiality as without weakness; and will not deviate from the liberal line which it has traced out for itself. Submissive to every right, it will protect all interests, without remembering unfavourable votes and hostile manoeuvres. But, at the same time, it will know how to enforce respect for the national will so energetically manifested, and will maintain it henceforth above all controversy. Freed from the discussion of the constitutional questions which cause division among even the best-intentioned men, we should for the future have but one object—to rally around the Constitution, which has just received the sanction of the country, the honest men of all parties; to assure security; to allay passions; to preserve social interest from the contagion of false doctrines; and, aided by all men of intelligence, to seek out the means of increasing the greatness and prosperity of France. To spread instruction everywhere; to simplify the administrative machinery; to lead activity from the centre where it superabounds to the extremities which it deserts; to introduce into our codes—which are perfect monuments of learning and intelligence—the ameliorations justified by time; to multiply the general agents of production and wealth; to favour agriculture and the development of public works; and, finally, to devote our energies to that problem, always solved and always reappearing—the best distribution of the burdens which weigh upon the taxpayer—such is our programme. In realising those aspirations our nation, by the free expansion of its forces, will rapidly promote the progress of civilisation. I thank you, gentlemen, for the co-operation which you have rendered me in this solemn circumstance. The affirmative votes which ratify those of 1848, 1851, and 1852, strengthen also your powers, and give to you, as to me, a new strength to labour for the welfare of the country. We ought at this moment more than ever to regard the future without fear. What could, in fact, oppose the progressive advance of a régime which a great people had founded in the midst of political storms, and which it strengthens whilst in the full enjoyment of peace and tranquillity?"

Immediately after, the Emperor and Empress withdrew with the Prince Imperial, preceded and followed by their cortège. A salvo of artillery at the moment intimated that the Imperial sitting of the plebiscite had terminated. The proceedings did not last twenty minutes.

THE GOVERNMENT EDUCATION BILL.

PETITION FROM MASTERS OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

At a recent and important meeting of the teachers in elementary schools it was agreed, with almost perfect unanimity, that it was possible to give religious instruction based upon the reading and explanation of the Scriptures in such a way as to teach children the cardinal principles of Christian faith and morality, without introducing any element of discord. Upon this basis rests the following petition, which, as a compromise and concession on the part of Churchmen, has been numerously and influentially signed by the head masters and assistant masters of endowed and other public schools. The petition shows "that the exclusion of religious teaching from primary schools would be highly inexpedient and at variance with the general sentiment of the country; but that it would be desirable, for the sake of justice and harmony, that in rate-aided schools no distinctive formulary of any religious body shall be taught, that the school-work shall in all cases be arranged according to a time-table, accessible to parents; that any parent shall be at liberty to claim exemption for his child from religious instruction; and, further, that her Majesty's inspectors shall be charged to see that the intention of these clauses is not indirectly violated." The petition gives up the use of the Church Catechism in rate-aided schools, while it allows to be retained the use of school prayers, the explanation as well as reading of the Scriptures, the use of the Lord's Prayer and Ten Commandments, and the summary of Christian teaching embodied in the Apostles' Creed, as being formularies not "distinctive" of any one denominational body, but common to the whole body of Christians. Nor are the petitioners precluded hereafter supporting the use of any catechism or other formulary that may be adopted by the common consent of the representatives of different denominations. The time-table clause is not intended to exclude the provision of alternative instruction for children exempted from religious instruction. Whatever theoretical difficulties may be urged against such a compromise by those who have had no experience in teaching, those with whom the petition originates are of opinion that there is no practical difficulty in the matter if the ministers of different denominations will be content with supplementing the religious instruction given in school by denominational instruction, if required, out of school. The petition has been accepted as a practicable compromise by the Rev. T. Binney, the Rev. Dr. Reynolds, of Cheshunt College, the Rev. Mr. Panshott, the Rev. Dr. Stoughton, the Rev. Henry Allen, the Rev. Eustace Conder, of Leeds; the Rev. Dr. Morton Brown, of Cheltenham, and several other Nonconformist ministers; also by the Head Master of Mill-hill School, and by the principal of the Training College, Borough-road. It is also supported by several persons of widely different views—among others, by Mr. George Moore, Lord Shaftesbury, and the Right Rev. the Bishop of Exeter. The principal object of the petition, however, has been to elicit an expression of opinion from endowed and other public schools. Though it has only as yet been privately circulated, it has already the signatures of the head masters and many of the assistants of the following schools, some of which, as King Edward's School, Birmingham, and the City of London School, are practical illustrations of the successful working of the scheme recommended by the petition—Canterbury, Charterhouse, Cheltenham College, Christ's Hospital, City of London School, Clifton College, Dulwich College, Epsom College, Eton, Haileybury, Harrow, Ipswich, King's College School; King Edward's School, Birmingham; Liverpool College, Marlborough College, Malvern College, Repton, Sherborne, Shrewsbury, Tunbridge, Uppingham, and Winchester. It is also signed by eighteen assistant masters of Rugby.

CONFERENCE OF NONCONFORMIST MINISTERS.

A general conference of the clergy and Nonconformist ministers was held, on Monday afternoon, in the Exchange Hall, Nottingham, to confirm certain resolutions passed at a private meeting held on the previous week. Several of the clergy had, however, signed a memorial protesting against some of the clauses in the resolutions. There was a very lengthy discussion on the offensive clauses, and ultimately resolutions, expressing the opinion of the meeting as follows, were passed:—"That all existing and future denominational schools established during the year of grace under the provisions of the bill be sustained, and managed as they are at present; but that in all elementary schools there should be a time-table conscience clause—that is, a regulation fixing a definite period during school hours in which religious instruction should be given, and during which any child whose parents or guardians desired it should receive other instruction instead. That existing schools where they are insufficient should be supplemented by schools, to be erected and partly maintained by local rates, and to be under the direction of local school boards. That in such supplemental schools religious instruction should be given solely out of

the Bible, and only by the regular teacher, all human creeds and formularies being excluded." A deputation was appointed to wait upon Mr. Gladstone.

HER MAJESTY'S SHIP CAPTAIN.

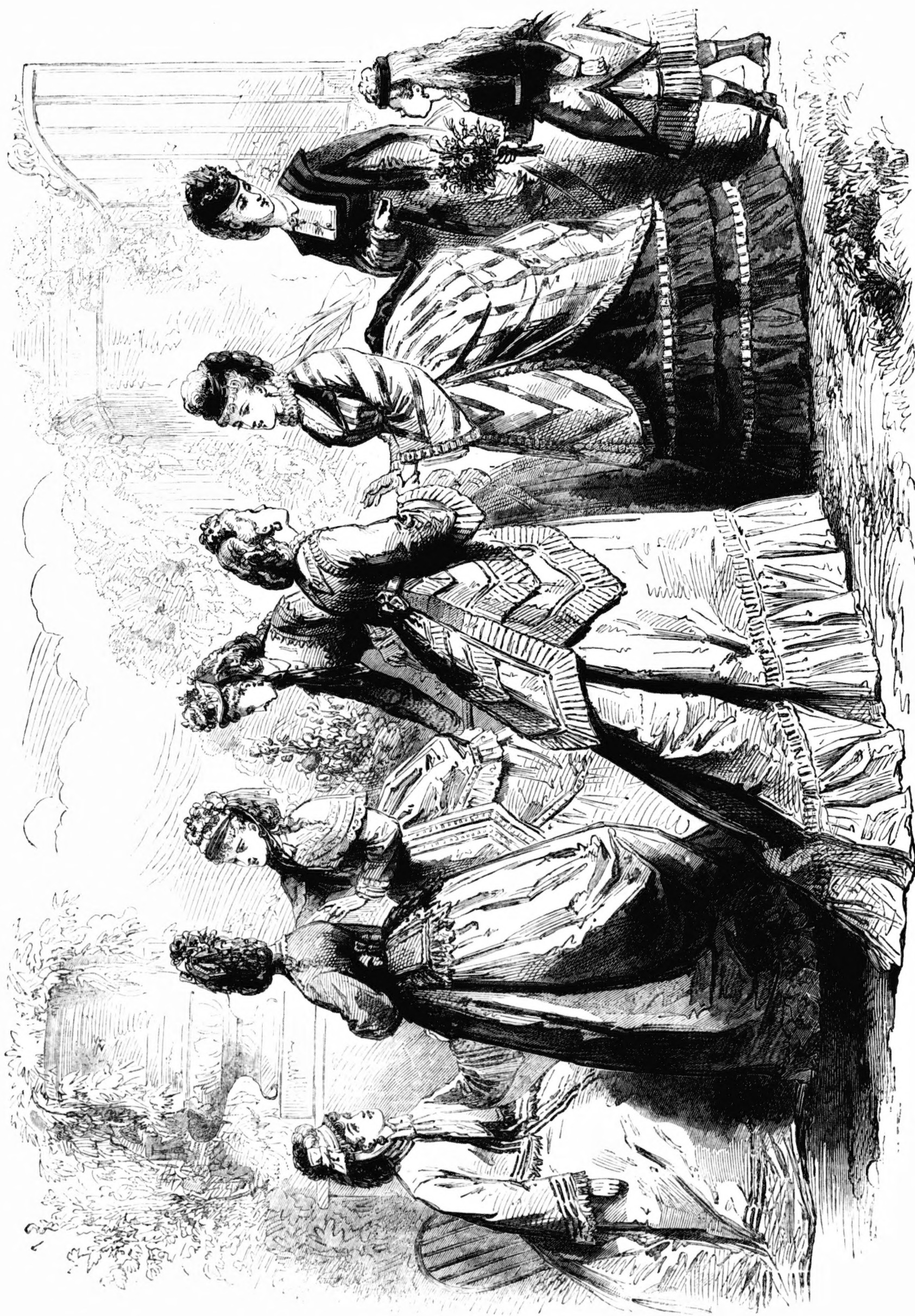
By the return of the *Helicon* from the Channel squadron we have received reports of the performance of H.M.S. Captain, Captain H. T. Burgoyne, V.C., during the cruise that she has made in company with H.M.S. Monarch, Captain Commerell, V.C., C.B., and Volage, Captain Sullivan. These ships were under the command of Captain Commerell; and Admiral Sir Spencer Robinson, Controller of the Navy, took the opportunity of making this cruise in the Monarch to form an idea of the performance of the ships at sea; Captain C. P. Coles, R.N., C.B., and Mr. H. Laird (one of the builders of the ship) being on board the Captain. The squadron sailed from Spithead on the evening of Tuesday, May 10; and it was arranged that they should meet the Channel fleet at a rendezvous thirty miles to the westward of Cape Finisterre on Saturday, the 21st inst., the intervening twelve days being spent in such trials under steam and sail as might be considered necessary. It will be remembered from the various accounts of the Captain and her trials under steam that have appeared in the papers, that she has been designed and built by Messrs. Laird Brothers, of Birkenhead, under the supervision of Captain Coles, to exemplify his ideas of what a seagoing turret cruising-ship should be; and, as she is the first vessel that has been tried at sea combining the advantages of a moderately low freeboard and power of carrying heavy armour and exposing small surface to the fire of an enemy, with a flying or hurricane deck placed quite above the guns, and on which all the ropes and gear connected with the sails can be worked, great interest has been felt as to her performance at sea. Beyond this, she is the first large vessel intended to cruise under sail alone that has been fitted with twin screws.

The Captain was commissioned at Portsmouth on Saturday, April 30, and left the harbour on the following Friday for Spithead, where she took in her powder and shot and shell; and it speaks well for the energy of her captain and officers that she was ready for her final inspection by the commander in chief on Tuesday, the 10th, and not only sailed the same evening, but fired six rounds from her turret guns to test the slides and gear. It will be understood by naval men that under these circumstances there was no time to so organise and practise the men as to enable them to undertake any competitive trials with a chance of distinction, particularly in a ship so entirely different in her arrangements from any ever before built. During the cruise there has been ample time and opportunity of seeing the ship under various conditions, as during the first four days she had strong south-west wind with heavy confused sea in the Channel, part of which time she was under treble reefed topsails; and afterwards light winds with little sea, but long heavy swell. The Captain proved herself a very good sea-boat, buoyant, and remarkably steady—in fact, in this respect she fully equalled the steadiest of the ironclads. The peculiarity of the low deck was also fully tested, as the water occasionally washed over it, wetting the deck completely, but never to such an extent as to have interfered with firing the turret guns with ease and precision; whilst the advantage of the hurricane deck above the turrets was, under these circumstances, apparent, all the ropes of the ship being worked up there, and the men as dry and comfortable as on the upper deck of an ordinary broadside ship. The first few days' trial of a new ship under sail cannot, of course, be regarded as conclusive; but the manner in which the ship worked was most satisfactory, as she tacked and wore when under sail alone (with fires out and screws disconnected) with as much certainty as any line-of-battle ship, both in a strong breeze and heavy sea, when under treble-reefed topsails, and also in light winds with all sail set. So far the Monarch has had an apparent superiority of speed under sail, owing most probably to the fact that the twin screws of the Captain, from some cause not yet ascertained, did not revolve, although disconnected, whilst the large single screw of the Monarch did; but on one occasion, when the Monarch's screw ceased revolving, and remained across the stem, the Captain excelled her in speed. Three or four days were devoted to testing the turrets and gear, and firing the guns—the test programme laid down by the Admiralty for the gun, its carriage and slide, being carried out with right gun in forward turret, from which sixteen rounds were fired with battering charge, say 67 lb. powder and a shell weighing 600 lb. Everything worked very satisfactorily, and the hydraulic buffers with which the guns are fitted took up the recoil in a most perfect manner. The turrets were quite under command both with hand and steam turning gear. On subsequent days further practice was obtained, thirty rounds in all being fired. The commencement of the seagoing life of the Captain may therefore be considered a success, and, no doubt, when she has been a few weeks in commission, she will equal any other vessel in the squadron in smart handling and efficiency under all circumstances.

We may mention that the many doubts raised at the time this ship was commenced as to the habitability of a turret-ship having moderately low freeboard are entirely set at rest, as both officers and men are most comfortable on board the Captain.

THE LAST MOMENTS OF LOPEZ.

SOME further details of the circumstances attending the death of Lopez have been received. Lopez does not appear to have realised the fact that the Brazilians were in force close to him, until, on hearing the discharges of the cannon he had stationed to defend the Aquidaban ford, he rode from his camp towards the ford and saw the attacking troops. When the Brazilian cavalry debouched on the plain of Aquidabanigui, Lopez was seen mounted on a light bay horse, in the midst of a group of officers on foot, armed with lances and swords. When the Brazilians charged the group a sharp conflict ensued, in which almost all the defenders of Lopez perished. He cut a Brazilian officer's head, and himself was lanced by the corporal Chico Diabo, who ran his lance through his loin into his intestines. However, Lopez did not fall, though he was mortally wounded; but, giving rein to his horse, galloped towards a small wood, attended by Caminos and another, also on horseback. He was quickly followed, and a Brazilian officer called to a sergeant armed with a Spencer repeating carbine, who rapidly discharged his seven shots at the refugees. Under his fire Caminos fell dead with a bullet through the brain, and Lopez was again wounded. Still he and his companions galloped on until near the wood, when, the ground getting soft, they dismounted and rushed into the wood, beyond which was the stream called the Aquidabanigui. The pursuers were close behind; among them was General Camara, who, with some others, rapidly dismounted and pushed through the wood. On emerging, Lopez was seen up to his knees in the stream, and his companion was holding out his hand to aid him up the bank. General Camara jumped into the river after him, and called to him to surrender to him, the General assuring him life; but Lopez's only answer was to say, "I die for my country," and to strike at him with his sword, in doing which he fell upon the bank. General Camara then ordered a soldier to disarm Lopez, and the soldier seized him by the wrists. In the ensuing struggle Lopez fell twice or thrice with his head under water, and, while still engaged with his opponent, a trooper rushed up and shot the almost exhausted Dictator through the heart, killing him instantly. The body of Lopez was carried to the camp, and, on perceiving it, the Paraguayan women commenced to dance around it, until the Brazilian General had them driven away. Whether the dancing of the women was a funeral rite or a symptom of gladness was not ascertained. The body was found to have four wounds on it. It was buried with that of his son Francisco, killed while escorting Mrs. Lynch's train. The Provisional Government has issued a decree confiscating all the property of Mrs. Lynch, the Lopez family, and General Barrios. Lopez's mothers and sisters are



PARIS FASHIONS FOR THE SEASON.

thus reduced to beggary; but Mrs. Lynch, who, with her four sons, was taken on board the Brazilian flagship for safety, is said to have £20,000 in Europe; and an inventory, taken when she was received on board, shows that she had a considerable sum in money, jewellery, and other valuables, including a diamond-mounted sword presented to Lopez by his congress. It is said she has declared her intention to reside in England with her children.

THE FASHIONS.

THE rivalry between robes and costumes seems to be perpetuated

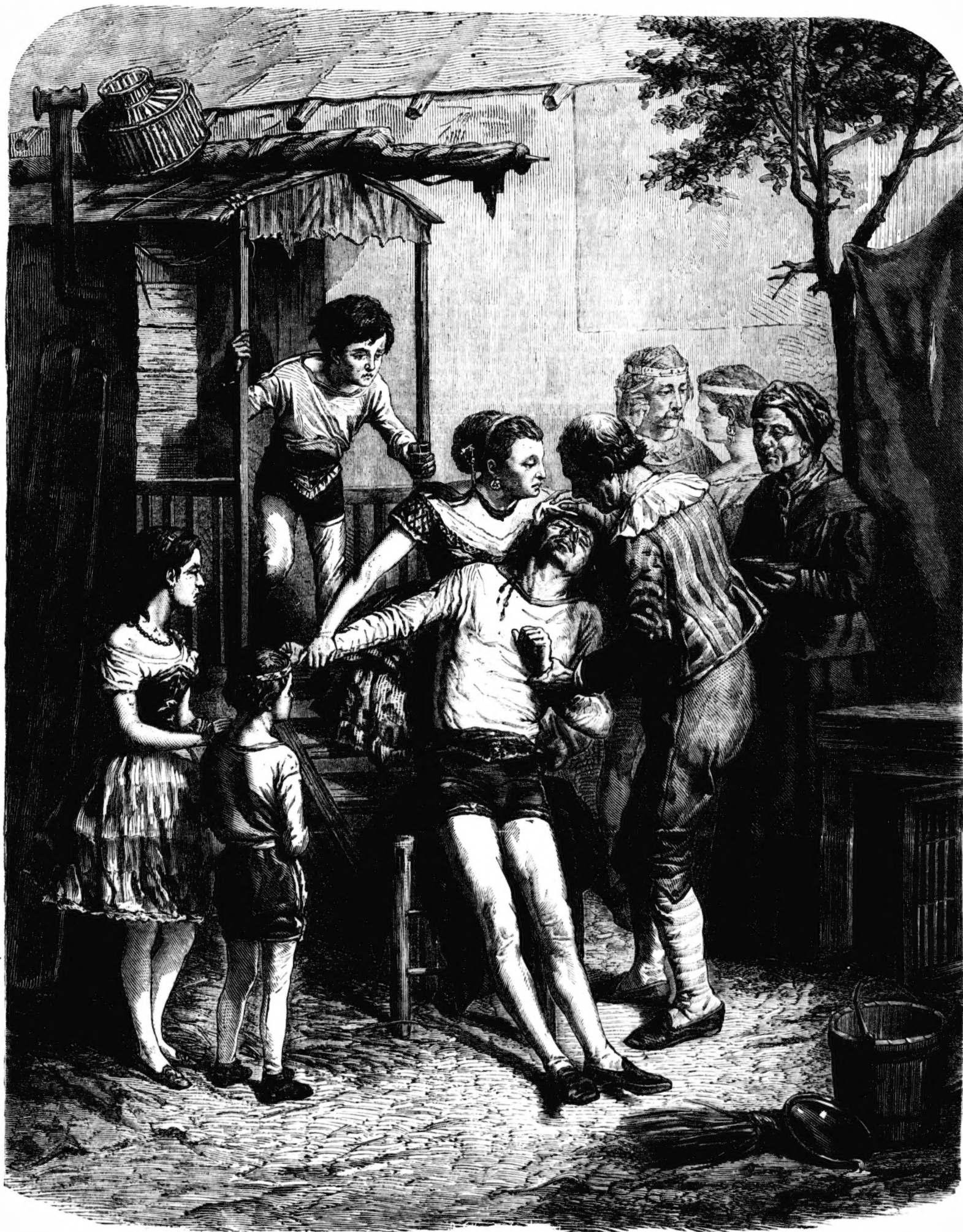
this season, and the only change in the costumes of last year and the present time is in the length of the paletot or confection, which should be much shorter than it has hitherto been. A very graceful paletot is made open at the sides and back, and has wide, open sleeves; another has épaulettes only, and is of the same material as the costume. Fichus will lose nothing of their popularity during the ensuing season; they will be of silk, or of the same material as the dress, while the most elegant will be those of embroidered muslin, tastefully trimmed with insertion and lace.

Nothing can exceed the delicate beauty of the new fabric "crêpe line," which is to replace crêpe de Chine. It is much less

expensive, very soft and silky, and drapes easily in panniers or tunics. It will be very much used this season, and is made in a variety of shades of colour.

Our Engraving represents some of the most attractive costumes prepared for the leaders of the mode in Paris. It will be seen that pointed basques and draperies are preferred and that bonnets are worn.

The figures in the centre wear bonnets of the most fashionable shape; the Empire has resumed its sway, and is profusely trimmed with lace and flowers placed very high in the front. The figure seated on the left has a hat very much pointed at the top and trimmed with a long ostrich plume and bow of velvet.



"THE MISSED TIP."—(PICTURE BY M. DEYLE, IN THE PARIS FINE-ART EXHIBITION.)

On the inner edge is a ruche of tulle; wide strings of velvet are tied low under the chin.

The costume dress on the right is of violet faille, the flounces fluted, with a heading of white. The upper jupe of striped foulard, bodice à revers, pagoda sleeves, flowing basques of violet faille, and toque of black velvet, with white plume.

The figure of the little girl is a very good model of the present style for children. They are, indeed, miniature men and women; the little costumes are as elaborately trimmed and of as great variety as those prepared for mammas and sisters. Leno, grenadine, or foulard are the materials mostly used for young ladies, and they have a very pretty effect. Lace is a favourite trimming, but it is mostly used in evening or dinner toilettes. The plain linen collar is scarcely ever seen: it is replaced by tasteful bows of Valenciennes lace and ribbon, or by ruchings of gauze or tulle.

Bodices may be either pointed or round, and we have seen many jacket bodices also; but fashion is less exigeante in this

direction, and a lady may adopt the style best suited to her figure without prejudicing her position in the beau monde.

"THE MISSED TIP."

THE picture to which we have given the above title, as better expressing the situation in professional idiom, is one of the most attractive subjects in the Fine-Art Exhibition of Paris for the present season. In it the artist, who is great in the delineation of scenes in which figure acrobats and other vagabond members of the amusing classes, has caught a touch of that keen sentiment which is sure to find response among a large number of visitors to a picture-gallery. The poor gymnast who has met with an accident in the very middle of the performance, and is carried stunned and bleeding to the back of the tent, does not lack anxious sympathy and ready hands to aid him in his pain; but on the faces of all there is the consciousness that the crowd outside

is still waiting and wondering at the break in the entertainment, or curiously endeavouring to peer through the canvas-folds to see whether the man just now so full of life and supple strength has been smitten dead by that terrible fall. Has poor "Paillasse" discovered other great secrets besides "le secret de Polichinelle"? Are those poor children orphans, and is the strong-limbed, prompt, bold-eyed woman a widow? Polichinelle himself is at least his representative; the old man with the grave, sorrowful face is a ready nurse; and if once that deadly stupor can be overcome, there is some hope. The wardrobe-woman, Polichinelle's wife, brings a bowl of hot wine, the usual restorative with French acrobats; and when once the fingers unclench, and the eyes open, and the white lips tremble, there will be more hope; the sufferer will be left in his chair, the drum and horn will strike up, the gong will sound, and the master of the ceremonies will go forward and announce "an entire change in the programme, without extra charge."

INNER LIFE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—NO. 379.

LORD MILTON.

LORD MILTON is the son and heir of Earl Fitzwilliam. He is thirty-one years old. He first appeared in Parliament, in 1868, as member for the southern division of the West Riding of Yorkshire; but he was known to the public before then by his travels, in company with Dr. Cheadle, across the Rocky Mountains, published in 1867, an admirable book, written by his Lordship "conjointly with Dr. Cheadle," as the titlepage tells us, though from internal evidence we should decide that the book must have been mainly the work of the Doctor. It is an extremely interesting book, and, if the Doctor has not flattered the noble Lord, he must have displayed surprising courage, pluck, perseverance, and intelligence. Indeed, if we remember correctly, the Doctor tells the world that but for the noble Lord's undaunted courage and fertility in resources all in the expedition must have perished. This book had been extensively read before his Lordship came to the House, and the fame of his exploits had been so widely bruited abroad that all who did not know his Lordship personally were anxious to see the man who had endured so much suffering and conquered such difficulties; and what was their surprise when, instead of a strong, athletic man, they saw a person so diminutive that it really seemed as if a gale of wind might blow him into the air as it would a feather. That a diminutive man should have courage and a mind capable of devising expedients in danger and difficulty as his Lordship did, is nothing new; but that a man so small and apparently so frail should be able to climb up those tremendous steep, perform such long journeys, endure such fatigue and sufferings from disease and famine, must be ever surprising. Lord Milton had not been long in the House when he began to display ambition to shine as a member of Parliament; and, as he had been to Canada and right across the continent to British Columbia, and of course, as he thought, knew all about that country, what so natural as that he should desire to make the House his own? The desire to know is a strong passion, but not stronger than the desire to tell what we know. Besides, was there not fame to be got? But the hero of the Rocky Mountains soon found that difficulties stood in his way far more obstinate than any he found there. He could climb mountains, wade across rapid rivers, conquer disease and famine; but he could not make a coherent speech. Some distinguished General said he would rather fight a battle than try to make a speech in Parliament. Possibly Lord Milton may know a good deal about the countries through which he travelled; but this does not necessarily follow. When a lecturer once informed his audience that the world is round, a sailor jumped up and said, "Avast there! have you been all over the world?" "No," replied the lecturer. "Well, I have; and I tell you it's as flat as that table, and I think I ought to know." But, however this may be, Lord Milton, whatever may be his knowledge, clearly cannot tell the House of Commons what he knows. But this is no fault. Nature has given him courage, pluck, and, according to Dr. Cheadle, skill to devise expedients in time of difficulty; but she has not endowed him with the faculty of clear and coherent speaking; and the only fault chargeable to his Lordship is that, having long since discovered this, he should attempt to speak. And why should he attempt to do that which he is clearly not qualified to do? He has for so young a man done much that is highly creditable to him. Instead of spending his early years—as so many of our young gentlemen do—in lounging at clubs and more questionable places, or in hunting foxes and shooting game, or otherwise wasting his days in what has been called strenuous idleness, he with great courage and perseverance explored an unknown country, and laid open to the world—as the title of his book has it, an overland or west passage. Surely, he might be contented with the laurels he has gained. And to this end let him remember that this country was not made great by talk, but precisely by those qualities which he has displayed—pluck, capability of endurance, and that rare endowment, a readiness to discover resources in time of difficulty and danger.

HIS ESCAPE.

We have said this much by way of preface to an account which we have to give of a sad escapade of which his Lordship was guilty last week. We call it an escapade because we remember that an old dictionary tells us that the word means "an impropriety of which he who commits it is unconscious." We believe that his Lordship did not mean to do wrong. On Thursday week the noble Lord, in accordance with a notice which he had put upon the paper, rose and asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer a curious question touching a debt to the Crown, incurred, or supposed to have been incurred, nearly two centuries ago, by the Hudson Bay Company. The Chancellor of the Exchequer saw this notice upon the paper, and, having no time to investigate the facts of the case, handed the business over to the Financial Secretary to the Treasury, Mr. Stansfeld, to whose department, as Lord Milton might have learned, it really belonged. Consequently, after his Lordship had put the question, Mr. Stansfeld rose to answer it. Whereupon his Lordship jumped up and exclaimed angrily, "I asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer," and, as Mr. Stansfeld took no notice of this most unseemly interruption, the noble Lord seized his hat and marched, with what dignity he could command, out of the House, the members, on both sides, cheering and laughing as he went. Mr. Stansfeld, though thus insulted, smiled and went on with his answer. One would have thought a turn or two in the outer lobby would have calmed his Lordship's perturbed spirit, and that a minute's reflection would have convinced him that he had done a very foolish thing; but this did not happen, for in a quarter of an hour or so his Lordship returned and gave notice that he should, on the following day, repeat the question to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, as if he should say, "I will not take an answer from anybody in a lower position than a Cabinet Minister." Again the House laughed, as well it might, at this ridiculous exhibition. Though his Lordship threatened to repeat his question we did not believe that he would. "He will think better of it," we said; "his friends surely will not allow him to do so foolish a thing;" and when we opened the notice paper on Friday morning we confidently expected to discover that he had withdrawn his notice. But, no, there it was; and in the evening, as soon as opportunity offered, his Lordship rose, amidst cheers (cheers, reader, of the derisive, chaffing, not of the applause sort), to give a personal explanation and to repeat his question. The explanation of the noble Lord, which he read from a paper in his hand, and which therefore must have been carefully considered, was curious, but absurd. Most likely our readers saw this explanation. It is possible, though, that it was not very clear to them; we will therefore give his Lordship's meaning in much fewer words than he used. "My questions related to sovereign territorial rights of the Crown. I addressed my questions therefore to a responsible Minister of the Crown. He declined to answer these questions, and therefore I left the House." Is not, then, Mr. Stansfeld a responsible Minister of the Crown? He is not a Cabinet Minister, Lord Milton would say. But is Lord Milton so ignorant as not to be aware that the Cabinet is not recognised by the law or the Constitution? Macaulay says of it, "The Cabinet continues to be altogether unknown to the law; the names of the gentlemen who compose it are never officially announced to the public; no record is kept of its meetings and resolutions; nor has its existence ever been recognised by Act of Parliament." It is, in short, only a private committee of the Privy Council. The only body of Ministers recognised by the Constitution is "Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council;" and Mr. Stansfeld is a Privy Councillor. There was some expectation that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would refer his Lordship to the answer given by Mr. Stansfeld and refuse to give another, and that probably he would rub his Lordship down a little for his offensive conduct; but he did nothing of the sort. In rather a playful manner he answered the question, and there the matter ended. Mr. Stansfeld, as we happen to know, so far from

being angry, was rather amused; and that was, we suspect, the feeling of the House. In short, everybody seemed to treat this escapade as a sort of schoolboy's prank; and this, perhaps, was the best way; but it must have been mortifying to Lord Milton.

A LOST NIGHT.

Friday night week was what we call, in the House of Commons, a lost night—that is, a night on which nothing was done. No bill forwarded a stage—no resolution carried, pledging Government or Parliament to action. There was much talk, but nothing done. Four subjects came before the House that night. First, there was the old familiar subject of the National Gallery; then we were carried away across the Atlantic and far into the American continent to the Red River territories; after that the House dismissed losses at sea; and, lastly, after midnight, when we were all fatigued and exhausted by our long journey, we had to start afresh to explore and investigate the perplexing Greek massacre business, which we did not get quit of until nearly three o'clock on Saturday morning. In short, we had altogether ten hours of continuous talk—but did nothing. "The Government will give the subject its best consideration." That, or something equivalent to that—which we all know means but little—was the net outcome of every one of these debates. Nor was the talk, on the whole, instructive or useful. We often have debates which do not lead to any immediate action, or even promise of action; but which are, nevertheless, very useful. Some of them are exceedingly instructive, correcting false statements, dispelling illusions, and generally placing the matter discussed truthfully and well before the public mind; and, if they do not lead to immediate action, do certainly prepare the way for it. But, for the life of us, we could discover very little in all the talk of that night which was of value.

MR. BERESFORD-HOPE.

The first debate was on that old familiar subject, the National Gallery question, which has been so often discussed before in the House, and by the same speakers, in the same style, in the same relevant or irrelevant—more, though, irrelevant than relevant—manner, and with the same result—that is, no real result. It was our old friend Mr. Beresford-Hope who began the debate, and when we saw him leave up his cumbersome Batavian form we were strongly disposed to depart and take a weed. "Why should we stop here?" we asked ourselves. "We know who will speak, to a man, and what they will say, almost to a word; for have we not heard these men talk about this National-Gallery business every session for many years with iteration *usque ad nauseam*? We will go," we said; but suddenly we remembered that Ayrton would have to speak, and though him too we have heard upon the subject, it had not been in his official capacity. He has frequently given us his views from the standpoint below the gangway, but not from that of the Treasury Bench; and things look very different, as all know, from the Treasury Bench to what they do from below the gangway; and so we stopped. And we were not sorry, for though the debate was resultless, it was uncommonly lively. Mr. Beresford-Hope spoke in his usual original, unprecedented, unparalleled style. Our readers may possibly be startled by these epithets of ours; but, be it known to them that we apply not these epithets to the thoughts of the honourable member, for in them we have never been able to discover much that was original. Though given at times with all the air of a man who thinks that he is telling you something new, his thoughts are, for the most part, mere commonplace thoughts, scarcely ever new, and very often not true. It is to the diction and the manner, and the jerky rhetoric, to which we applied the words original, &c.; and, certainly, these are original, unparalleled, and, we may say, imitable. Nobody since speech was first given to man ever spoke in such a style and manner; nor could any mimic, however clever, imitate it. Mr. Beresford-Hope is a speaker *sui generis*. None but himself can be his parallel. And then, poor man, he was obviously suffering from the gout in one of his feet, and this affliction naturally made his eccentric action still more eccentric.

AYRTON AGAIN.

Mr. Beresford-Hope did not do much to inspire the discussion with life, nor did the quiet speech of Mr. Gregory, who followed; but suddenly Mr. Ayrton rose, and all was changed. Mr. Ayrton is not a lively speaker; his tone is rather monotonous, and his manner cold and formal. But if he shows little life himself, he is sure to stir the life of his hearers. It is not, though, life of the pleasurable sort; it is angry, fretful, impatient life, such as a man feels when he is stung by a wasp or a nettle. Mr. Ayrton had not proceeded far with his speech when one could see that several prominent men on the other side were annoyed and irritated. And this might well be; for, though Mr. Ayrton had made no direct attack upon anybody, there was a sub-acid sarcasm in his speech which, albeit it did not wound deeply, was well calculated to sting. It is a pity that this is so, but it is Mr. Ayrton's nature. He cannot help being sarcastic. Here is a specimen of what we have called his sub-acid sarcasm. He said:—"Those who advocated a handsome building twenty years ago said it would attract a handsome donation of valuable pictures, just as is said now (Mr. Gregory)—'And we have got them'." No doubt a great many pictures had been given to the national collection. Experience, however, had shown that people have a great fancy for giving pictures to commemorate themselves. Again, "The result of the competition for designs was that no design was fit to be executed, a result certainly not very flattering to the state of the structural art of the country." This was a fling at the Society of Architects, who, in the Barry case, tried to thwart our First Commissioner. The First Commissioner's speech was charged throughout with this sort of cynical sarcasm, which seems to fly off as water flies from a whirling mass and blisters wherever it fell. Lord John Manners, as one could see, was irritated almost beyond endurance; and when Mr. Ayrton sat down his Lordship jumped up in a white heat of passion; and even grave Mr. Thomas Baring, a trustee of the National Gallery, got so excited that he could hardly speak with coherence. Mr. Gladstone, after giving *en passant* a disdainful kick at Lord John Manners, managed, in a half playful manner, to smooth down the feathers which Mr. Ayrton had so ruffled, and ultimately Mr. Beresford-Hope withdrew his motion.

LORD EDMUND FITZMAURICE.

Old fogysm is doomed. It has had its day, and now it is dying, and must die. Indeed, it has been so roughly handled of late that it cannot long survive. What a tousing it got on Monday night, when the Government bill for the abolition of University tests was before the House! The fact that the Government has taken up the business and mean to put it through must have terribly shattered the nervous system of old fogysm. And then there is this other distressing fact, it gets no new allies of any power. On the contrary, after every general election it finds itself weaker and weaker; whilst its adversaries are ever increasing in number and in mental power. Indeed, there is no knowing what power is arrayed against it, for scarcely a debate occurs on important matters but some new antagonist suddenly and unexpectedly lifts himself up out of the mass and rushes into the lists. Thus, for example, on Monday night quite a new knight charged at the poor old body, and with amazing force—to wit, Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice, second son of that old Marquis of Lansdowne whom we and all the world knew so well. Lord Edmund came into the House in 1868; but until he rose on Monday we never saw him on his legs, nor did we dream that there was, as we say, anything in the young man. But, lo! he suddenly rises, and speaks with all the calmness and ease of a practised orator. And how clear was his language! how incisive were his criticisms! how forcible was his reasoning! how broad and catholic his views! But we must leave him for the present. We shall doubtless soon have an opportunity to describe him at length.

Imperial Parliament.

FRIDAY, MAY 20.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

The House read the Poor Relief (Metropolis) Bill the second time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

DISFRANCHISEMENT OF SLIGO.

Mr. C. FORBESCUCE stated, in reply to Colonel French, that the Government meant shortly to bring in a bill for the disfranchisement of the borough of Sligo.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

Mr. BERESFORD-HOPE, after dwelling at some length upon the want of accommodation for the collection of pictures at the National Gallery, the unsuitableness of that building for the purpose to which it is applied, and the necessity for proceeding without further delay to the erection of a new gallery, moved for the production of correspondence between the department of Public Works and the architect of the National Gallery on the subject.

Mr. AYRTON, who had no objection to produce the papers, explained that the Chief Commissioner of Works had no authority to enter upon any great undertaking of this sort, but could only carry out the instructions which he received from the Government. He added, however, that, having regard to the imperative demands upon the Exchequer for the construction of other buildings which were necessary for the effective administration of public affairs, and the relative claims of one to be erected before another, Ministers would give the matter their best consideration; and as soon as they felt they could embark in such a work they would be prepared to submit a proposal on the subject.

After some discussion the motion was withdrawn.

THE RED RIVER AFFAIR.

Mr. R. FOWLER then called attention to the recent disturbances at the Red River Settlement, and elicited from Mr. Monell the information that, according to the latest reports from Canada, received on the previous day, peace had been restored, the Hudson's Bay Company had resumed the possession of their factories, and the entire community was working together in perfect harmony.

LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY AT SEA.

Sir J. PAKINGTON moved for an address for a Royal Commission to inquire into the causes of the great and growing loss of life and property at sea during the last few years, and to consider whether any and what changes can be made in existing laws and regulations with respect to collisions, overloading, stowage of cargo, and other matters, with the view of giving increased safety to passengers and merchant ships.

Mr. LEFEVRE objected to the appointment of a Commission, on the ground that statistics in the hands of the Board of Trade disproved the assertion that the loss of life and property at sea had lately increased, and that the great majority of shipwrecks had arisen from overloading. The Government, however, intended to propose certain changes in the existing law, of which the principal would be to make the security of a vessel to sea in an unseaworthy state a misdemeanour, the steamer refusing to go to sea by reason of a vessel being in that condition to give evidence, and call upon the Board of Trade surveyor to report upon the state of the vessel; improve the courts of inquiry by vesting it in the Board of Admiralty; and empower the customs to make the draught of water of every vessel which left our ports. The proper course for the House to pursue, therefore, was to read the merchant shipping bills introduced by the Government, and assist in making them as efficient as possible.

After a long discussion, the motion was withdrawn.

THE LATE MASSACRE IN GREECE.

Sir R. PALMER asked whether Her Majesty's Government are able to state what measures will be taken to obtain from the Greek Government such satisfaction for this outrage as Her Majesty is entitled to claim, according to the law of nations, and to ensure the due protection for the future of the lives of the diplomatic servants, and other subjects of the British Crown, within the kingdom of Greece.

Mr. GLADSTONE submitted that as the time had not yet arrived for passing a definite opinion upon the melancholy catastrophe it would be necessary to speak with considerable reserve. Appearances at present most unsatisfactory, and left much to be explained. Deploable as the circumstance was it would be a great event in the history of Greece, and it would probably lead to the extirpation of brigandage in that country. He asked the House not lightly to charge the fault upon the popular institutions of the country. The first duty of Her Majesty's Government would be to ascertain the facts of the case, and afterwards to consider the obligations that might arise out of them. He assured the House that this would be done at the proper time in a manner befitting the dignity and duty of the country.

MONDAY, MAY 23.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Earl of CARNARVON, in calling attention to the late murders in Greece, addressed their Lordships for about an hour, and a quarter, asserting that the Greek Government were responsible for what had occurred.

Lord CLARENDON deprecated any discussion at this moment, but assured their Lordships that when the investigation now going on is completed, the Government will take such steps as the circumstances of the case and the honour of England demand.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE.

Mr. GLADSTONE, in reply to an inquiry of Mr. Bonville with reference to the Ministerial bills before the House, stated that he did not propose to go further with the University Tests Bill than the second reading prior to the Whitsuntide recess, but to pass the Irish Land Bill and send it to the House of Lords in the interim. It would also be necessary to make progress with the Estimates, especially those for the Navy, and with the Budget proposals of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The Bailot Bill would not be taken on Monday next, and the Committee on the Education Bill would be put down for June 16. He was not prepared at that moment to name a day for the adjournment for the holidays, though, as usual, the House would reassemble on the Thursday in Whitsun week.

UNIVERSITY TESTS.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL moved the second reading of the University Tests Bill, and argued from its operation an amicable settlement, at once and for ever, of a great religious difficulty.

Mr. WALPOLE met the bill with an amendment that he read the second time that day six months. The right hon. gentleman observed that he had expected the Government would have endeavoured to frame it in its more important parts in such a manner as not to provoke unnecessarily increased opposition, or so as to render it absolutely impossible for the Universities to accept it. The framework of the bill, however, showed that they were determined to advocate a measure which the Universities had always felt their bounden duty to oppose previously, because it went far beyond the needs which had been urged upon the House as an inducement for passing such a proposal. It seemed to point, indeed, to a disruption of the connection between the established religion of the country and the Universities; and not only that, but that disestablishment in the name of Ministers was not far off. They would not and ought not to consent to divorce religion from learning, as this bill would do, or leave the question of all questions, that of religious instruction, which ought to be permanent and definite, in a state of ambiguity and uncertainty.

Mr. C. RAIKES and Mr. MOWBRAY opposed the bill.

Mr. GLADSTONE, referring to the future position of the colleges, observed that the bill left them to the operation of their several statutes, and that, if the Church of England maintained her present hold upon the affections of the country, no apprehension need be felt on her account. The measure did nothing that tended to the consummation of what Mr. Walpole anticipated—the cessation of definite religious teaching in the colleges. That religious teaching would be free was quite true; that it would be definite might be apprehended; but that was not the legitimate and natural effect of the measure. The difference between it and the bill of last year was that it repealed the clause in the Act of Uniformity imposing tests instead of allowing the colleges by their own separate action to dispense with them.

Mr. G. HARDY expressed misgiving as to the course which Ministers intended to take in relation to the sister University of Dublin. On a former night they resisted a motion for throwing open that University to all religious denominations, which was in effect this bill. They had now brought in a bill to abolish all tests here. Did they mean to say that denominational education was good for Ireland and not good for England? They were giving powers by their bill to found denominational colleges at Oxford, yet, in the same breath, they proclaimed that denominational colleges were so bad that they would destroy those which already exist.

Mr. NEWDEGATE and Mr. B. HOPE also spoke against the bill; and Lord E. Fitzmaurice, Mr. Satoris, and Mr. Denman in its favour.

On going to a division the House negatived the amendment by 191 to 66, and read the bill the second time.

TUESDAY, MAY 24.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Norwich Voters Disfranchisement Bill and the Railways (Powers and Construction) Bill were read the second time.

Lord REDDALE withdrew the Irish Church Act Amendment Bill, the object of which was to give to the Church body the proceeds of any benefices falling vacant until Jan. 1, 1871, when disestablishment is to take effect.

The Poor Relief (Metropolis) Bill was read the third time and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

DISESTABLISHMENT OF THE CHURCH IN WALES.

Mr. W. WILLIAMS, in directing attention to the position of the Established Church in Wales, and moving resolutions in favour of separating it from the State and applying its endowments, after making provision for vested interests, to the support of a national and undenominational system of education for the Principality, admitted that in many respects the Church was regarded with a feeling of veneration in Wales, but it had failed to gain the confidence and affection of the people, for the same reason that Church establishments were being undermined throughout Europe and everywhere else; the people felt that the system was unscriptural and injurious to the true principles of religion. The Church in the Principality enjoyed a revenue of £1,000,000 per annum, and had four Bishops, four Deans, thirteen Canons, thirty-two Archdeacons, numerous minor dignitaries, and about a hundred parochial clergy. From the year 1745 down to the present year, the Rev. Mr. Jones was raised to the Bishopric of St. Asaph, not a native Welshman had received a dignified appointment. The services of the Church had been carried on in English, a system of nepotism in the bestowal of livings had prevailed, and pluralities and sinecures widely existed. The result was that the people had separated from the Church, and at the present moment five sixths of them were Nonconformists and only one sixth Churchmen. In concluding, the hon. member appealed to the House to do for Wales what it had already done for Ireland.

Mr. GLADSTONE, whilst acknowledging the gravity of the position of the Church in Wales, denied that there was any close resemblance between the disestablished Church in Ireland. The disproportion between the number of its members in the latter case was considerably greater than in the former. In the case of Ireland, moreover, the religious differences were based upon the history of centuries, whilst in Wales they were a product of modern growth; and it would be a precipitate and an erroneous conclusion to assume that there was any substantial identity between them. It was not the national establishment of religion that had had to do with the growth of Nonconformity in Wales; but the cause of Welsh disaffection was the anti-national policy formerly pursued in regard to the ecclesiastical appointments in that country. In his opinion the question now was in reality the disestablishment of the Church of England; but he contended that the Established Church of England was the religion of a very large majority of the people; and, even independently of that, he did not see any man who took in hand the business of disestablishing that Church. It was easy to place abstract resolutions upon the paper, but it was not so easy to provide the artillery which was to bring down the House. Considering that the resolutions were not called for by circumstances, nor in accordance with the convictions of the people of England, he thought the House would be prepared to meet them with a negative.

Mr. J. M. RUSSELL pronounced the Church in Wales the greatest ecclesiastical anomaly in the world, now that the Irish Church was disestablished. Mr. SCOTFIELD concurred with the Prime Minister in thinking that the present of the Irish Church was no precedent for the Church in Wales. On the House dividing, the resolutions were defeated by 209 to 45.

THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ACT.

On the motion of Mr. W. FOWLER for leave to bring in a bill to repeal the Contagious Diseases Bill, the unusual course of calling the Speaker's attention to the fact that there were strangers in the House was taken by Mr. CHURCHILL; whereupon the galleries appropriated to the reporters, strangers, and the ladies were cleared, and the discussion on the bill proceeded with closed doors for four hours, when, on a division, the debate was adjourned by a majority of 141.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 25.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Clerical Disabilities Bill was debated at some length, on the motion of Mr. HIBBERT that it be read the second time. The object of the measure is to repeal the laws which incapacitate persons in holy orders, but holding no benefice with cure of souls, from filling certain civil and municipal offices—in short, to allow a clergyman to "unfrock" himself, and set aside the ancient maxim of "once a parson always a parson." The bill was opposed by Mr. Walpole, Sir L. Palk, Mr. Beresford-Hope, Mr. Newdegate, and others; and supported by Mr. Bouvier and the Home Secretary, who contended, in reference to an objection that had been urged, that the license for persons to return to the Church, if so minded, was not likely to be abused, as care would be taken that no one would be permitted to resume his clerical functions unless by an act of equal solemnity to that of ordination, and then only with the consent of the Archbishop of the province. A division was eventually taken in a thin House, and the second reading carried by 137 to 56.

THE GAME LAWS.

Mr. P. TAYLOR then moved the second reading of his bill to abolish the game laws, and in doing so took occasion to observe that the present was not a moment when it was safe to raise questions connected with the exercise of landlord power, and recommended the territorial classes to yield gracefully upon this subject, instead of waiting until they were compelled to strike their flag by an indignant public opinion.

After Mr. DICKINSON had spoken in favour of the bill, Mr. HARGREAVE moved the "previous question," on the ground that the bill, if passed, would either be inoperative, or that the same consequence would happen in England as in Germany; there would be great irritation among different classes and the game laws would be reintroduced, or a more stringent law of trespass substituted for them. In his opinion the proper course was to make game absolutely personal property.

Mr. H. G. STURT, who avowed himself a game preserver, replied to the arguments of the supporters of the bill in an able speech, and contended that the proper way to deal with the subject was not by legislation like that proposed by those who had no land and no sympathy with field sports, but for country gentlemen to provide comfortable dwellings with gardens attached for their labourers—to make friends of their tenants, and to refrain from letting their land to be shot over for a few dirty guineas. Let them do this and poaching would disappear, all classes would live on friendly terms, and the manly sport of English country gentlemen continue for all time.

The debate was prolonged until a quarter to six o'clock, when it was adjourned perforce under the orders of the House *sine die*.

THURSDAY, MAY 26.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

This being Ascension Day, their Lordships, in accordance with custom, did not meet.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE FENIAN RAID ON CANADA.

In reply to Mr. Whalley and Sir C. B. Adderley, Sir J. YOUNG stated that the militia in Canada had been called out, and that every possible effort had been made to resist the Fenians. He was glad also to inform the House that a proclamation warning United States subjects against any violation of neutrality had been issued by the President of the United States, and General Meade had been authorized to send troops to the frontier to prevent any such violation taking place.

IRISH LAND BILL.

On the order of the day for the consideration of the Irish Land Bill as amended, Sir F. HEGGATE moved as an amendment that the bill be recommitted for the purpose of introducing a clause fixing the increased amount of the additional salaries to be paid to the Judges and officers of the civil bill courts in Ireland for the additional duties imposed upon them by the Act; which, after some discussion, was withdrawn.

The remainder of the night was occupied by the consideration of the new clause and amendments with which the motion paper was covered. The proposals of the Government were the only ones that proved successful, though not without considerable opposition, ending in some cases by divisions resulting in large Ministerial majorities. No alteration, however, was made affecting in any material point the leading principles of the bill.

MR. DOUGLAS, the owner of the Sappho, has challenged the Cambria to a return match, to consist of two races, each sixty miles to windward and back. In one race Mr. Douglas offers to give the Cambria allowance for difference of tonnage according to the Royal Thames Yacht Club measurement, and in the other according to the New York Yacht Club measurement.

THE LATE SIR JAMES SIMPSON AND CHLOROFORM.—Mr. Walde, who gave the late Sir James Simpson the hint about chloroform which he turned to such noble account, was not, as has been stated, a Liverpool chemist, but was a chemist and bookseller at Linlithgow. He had one day some of the liquid in a saucer, when a gentleman entered the shop with a little dog. The chloroform was placed upon the ground, to be out of the way, and presently the dog was discovered lying by the side of the saucer unconscious and apparently dead. After a time, however, while the stranger was mourning over the loss of his pet, the dog moved his limbs and gradually regained consciousness. Mr. Walde began to think he had made a discovery; and, after having administered chloroform to a number of cats with the same result, was convinced in his belief. He went to Edinburgh to relate his story to some medical man, and, at the suggestion of a friend, called upon Professor Simpson. After that interview Simpson tried chloroform as an anæsthetic, and proved beyond all question the virtues of chloroform as an anæsthetic. In remembering the blessing conferred upon the world by the great man who has just departed, it is interesting to remember also the man in whose hands the discovery was made. Had Mr. Walde been a person of less intelligence than he was, it is possible that the triumph of 1847, which made Simpson the greatest benefactor of his age, might have been delayed for many years. Chloroform, it will be remembered, was discovered by Soubrier, in 1831, so that the composition had been long known to chemists before its special property was ascertained.—*Daily News*.

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SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1870.

THE BISHOP OF QUACKBOROUGH.

Not long ago a new sun arose upon mid-day in the House of Lords. A popular preacher of Irish extraction, and largely endowed with the traditional gift of his race, was appointed to the see of Quackborough. Bishop Thirlwall was getting old, and, besides, he was a wise and temperate man. The freshness and gloss had partly gone from the eloquence of the then Bishop of Soapford, since translated to the richer see of Goldchester—which, as he took care to explain with characteristic candour, was a change he submitted to partly from the love of souls and partly out of deference to the wishes of his Sovereign. A great deal had been said about the impotence and the intellectual insignificance of the House of Lords, and especially of those members of that august assembly who are known as spiritual peers, and who look so much like choristers that you expect them to break out into a musical service as they sit: wise as serpents, no doubt, but white (no less than harmless) as the whitest of doves that ever foretold a death in a family by battering a window pane with its wings. In the debate on the Irish Church Bill Bishop Thirlwall made a good speech, but the Bishop of Quackborough delivered an address which will be remembered by the enemies of the Church of England at least as long as by its friends. The newspapers, clubgoers, and other politicians who have an affectionate and reverential faith in the House of Lords, and especially in the spiritual peers, were in raptures. Here was a man who was not only a lord, but a spiritual lord; who had not only come forward to vindicate the privileges of their House, but who had also made a good speech. And a good speech it was—the address of a cultivated man of the world who had been shoved into a nominally spiritual position. The Bishop of Quackborough's eloquence was a model of what a Churchman's eloquence should be—for the times in which his lot is cast. Take something of a railway chairman; something of a travelling showman; something of a good diner-out; something of a low-comedy man; something of a platform decoy-duck; something of Cogers' Hall; something of a Brummagem Sheridan; something of the new broom which is bent on sweeping clean; something of the professional advocate, and something of the "drum-ecclesiastic" in a state of exhilaration: and you have an idea of the eloquent speech of the Bishop of Quackborough. The Bishop of Soapford was distanced by "long chalks," and all that the papers could say about the candour and statesmanship of the Bishop of St. David's passed by the public like the idle wind. The *Pall Mall Gazette* proclaimed with rapture that Mr. Bright, whom it admitted to be an eloquent man, was at last "beaten by a Bishop." Immediately, societies in need of subscribers pounced upon the Bishop of Quackborough, and that right reverend father condescended, to the music of loud cheers, to take the chair at this place and that. There was a general impression that society was saved; the lower classes were put down; the worship of Bishops was about to be restored; the House of Commons was snubbed and taught to know its place; Mr. Gladstone was smitten sore under the fifth rib; and the Bishop of Quackborough had done it all.

Yet the speech of the Bishop of Quackborough was the concentrated essence of worldliness. It contained as much of the spirit of Christianity as you might "take upon a knife's point and choke a daw withal." The mere presence in our Church Establishment of a prelate who could be so dexterously worldly while using the "common forms" of Christian thought, was an evil augury for that Establishment. Nor can we remember anything more discreditable to the people concerned than the shouts of jubilation with which the speech in question was received.

It cannot be said that the recent speech of the Bishop of Quackborough on the bill for legalising marriage with a deceased wife's sister was equal to his virgin effort. But the truly Churchman-like superciliousness with which he snubbed Lord Westbury for daring—he belonging only to the tag-rag-and-bobtail of simple laymen—to know anything about the Bible, was sublime. We have not the smallest desire that all the husbands who have lost wives that had sisters should rush madly into matrimony with those sisters. But Lord Westbury, whatever may be said against him, has a virtue which is as high as the heavens above the earth over the Bishop of Quackborough's head—namely, that of intellectual sincerity. And we should like to do something towards getting it understood that the Bishop of Quackborough's faculties have in no one respect the stamp of greatness. He has no vision—he has no simplicity. He has only the sort of talent that goes to make a cross between a railway traffic manager and an Oxford prizeman, solidified and specialised by the culture of the cleric, and enlivened by the humour of *nisi prius*. On

the score of worldliness he may pair off with that solemn owl the Duke of Argyll, who took the same side. But, after all, there are differences. The Bishop of Quackborough could never have written the "Reign of Law;" and, on the other hand, the Duke of Argyll has not even the humour of a mortified silk gown of fifty-three.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

THE FIFTY-FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF HER MAJESTY'S BIRTHDAY was on Tuesday celebrated amid the usual manifestations of loyalty, both at Windsor and in the metropolis. The official celebration takes place to-day (Saturday).

THE PRINCE OF WALES has intimated his intention to visit Reading on Tuesday, July 5, for the purpose of laying the foundation-stone of the new grammar school about to be erected on the Redlands estate, at a cost of £20,000.

PRINCESS HELENA AUGUSTA VICTORIA, the Queen's third daughter, entered upon her twenty-fifth year on Wednesday, having been born on May 25, 1845. Her Royal Highness was married, on July 5, 1866, to Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein.

PRINCE TECK has consented to preside at the anniversary of the Alexandra Institution for the Blind, at the end of June.

MR. MOTLEY, the American Minister, and the ladies of his family, were present during the debate on the Greek murders in the House of Lords on Monday night, and manifested their sympathy with the victims by wearing mourning.

COLONEL HAMLEY, the accomplished author of "The Operations of War," has been appointed to the command of the Staff College.

MR. STIRLING, the popular actress, has (we learn from the *Musical Standard*) lost the sight of her left eye. Her medical attendant fears that she will lose her sight entirely.

MR. E. T. STREETON, an undergraduate of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, was upset on Monday afternoon, in a canoe on the Cam, near the bathing-shed at Grantchester, and drowned.

MR. BAILLIE COCHRANE, who contested the Isle of Wight with the late Sir J. Simeon at the last election, has come forward for the vacant seat.

MR. MOFFATT, late M.P. for Southampton, who lost his seat for that borough at the last general election, is a candidate for the Isle of Wight, in the place of the late Sir John Simeon. Mr. Baillie Cochrane is again in the field on the part of the Conservatives.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM announce that, in order to provide space for the examination and exhibition of the national competition drawings of the schools of art in the United Kingdom, the gallery of Raphael's Cartoons will be used, and must be closed for a short time.

MR. SWINBURNE'S NEW BOOK, "Songs Before Sunrise," will, it is understood, mainly consist of political ballads reprinted from the *Fortnightly Review* and other magazines. Many of our readers may remember that these "songs" are powerful appeals in the cause of extreme Republicanism.

MR. ARCHIBALD GEIKIE, the geologist, who has been on a scientific expedition to the Lipari Islands, was stricken by fever soon after his arrival there, and has suffered so much in health that he has been compelled to abandon his researches, and is now on his way home.

LORD MAHON, the eldest son of Earl Stanhope, has at the eleventh hour come forward as a Conservative candidate for East Suffolk, where Sir Shafto Adair has been actively canvassing for several weeks. The polling will take place on Monday next. Lord Mahon represented the borough of Leominster for a few weeks in 1868, and at the general election in the following November was fourth on the poll at Greenwich.

THE WEEKLY RETURN OF PUBLIC INCOME AND EXPENDITURE shows that the total of payments into the Exchequer from April 1 to May 21 amounted to £17,488,585, against £15,347,164 in the corresponding period last year. The expenditure was nearly a million less than last year.

THE NEW PORTION OF THE ELGIN ROOM, BRITISH MUSEUM, is now open, and will shortly be occupied by sculptures from the national collection. This addition extends so far as the walls of the studies of Dr. Grey's department, also to the Print Room, and completes the inclosure of an open space bounded by the Egyptian Saloon, the Print Room and the studies below it, Elgin Room, and the Phigalian Saloon.

THE LATE MR. JOHN ABBOTT, who was buried at Halifax last Saturday, has bequeathed some handsome sums to various benevolent and charitable institutions in that town. To the Crossley Orphanage he has left £10,000; £3000 to the Bible Society, £2000 to the Halifax Infirmary, £1000 each to the Huddersfield and Bradford Infirmary, and a similar sum to the Halifax Tradesmen's Benevolent Society.

JANE EYRE, a middle-aged female, fashionably dressed and of lady-like manners, was, on Tuesday, committed to prison at Sheffield for three months, with hard labour, for having stolen a sunshade from a drapery establishment.

A FUNERAL SERVICE in memory of the four gentlemen who were murdered in Greece was celebrated, on Sunday, at the Greek Church, London-wall, in the presence of the Greek Minister. The officiating clergyman, the Very Rev. the Archimandrite, N. Morfines, at the conclusion of the service, addressed a few words to the congregation upon the painful subject, which, he said, had thrown the whole of Greece into the profoundest grief, and was indeed a national disaster.

THE INTENSE HEAT IN PARIS was somewhat mitigated on Sunday by a thunderstorm, which lasted several hours, and must have been violent in many places, though but little rain fell. Every drop of rain now is worth gold. The greatest anxiety is felt about the harvest on account of the long-continued drought. In some parts of the country the people are moving green wheat to keep the cattle from starving.

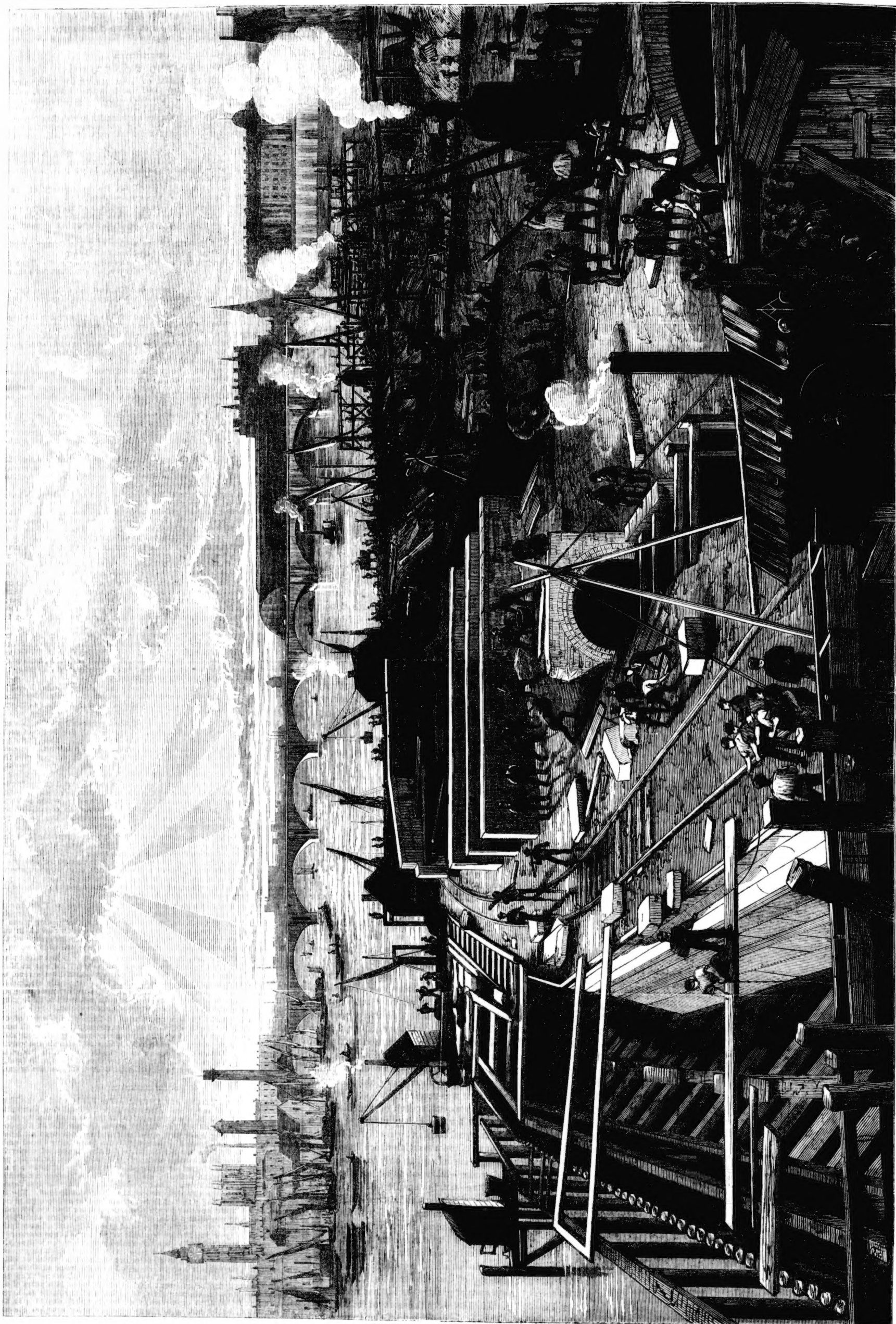
EARL RUSSELL has given notice that he will bring forward the following motion on the subject of the colonies in the House of Lords after Whitsuntide:—"That an humble address be presented to her Majesty, stating that this House has seen with great satisfaction the spontaneous expressions of loyalty and attachment to the British Crown which have lately emanated from many of the colonies. That this House humbly prays her Majesty to appoint a Commission to inquire into the means best fitted to guarantee the security of every part of her Majesty's dominions."

A NOTORIOUS OFFENDER NAMED MACKINTOSH was on Tuesday convicted, at the Middlesex Sessions, of having received a number of articles belonging to Mr. Grunbaum, of Edgware-road, well knowing them to have been stolen. Property to the value of £2000 was carried off in this burglary; and it was proved that the police had been in search of the prisoner on several occasions. Sentence was deferred until next Session.

A SHOCKING TRAGEDY, the result of drunkenness, has just taken place in the Isle of Man. A young Englishman named Williams was at Mona Hotel, Douglas, and when in a state of semi-intoxication drew a revolver, and by way of jest aimed a bullet at the landlord's hat. His marksmanship was not equal to that of William Tell, and the unfortunate man was killed on the spot. Williams, seeing what he had done, went to his lodgings and blew out his brains with a shot from the same revolver.

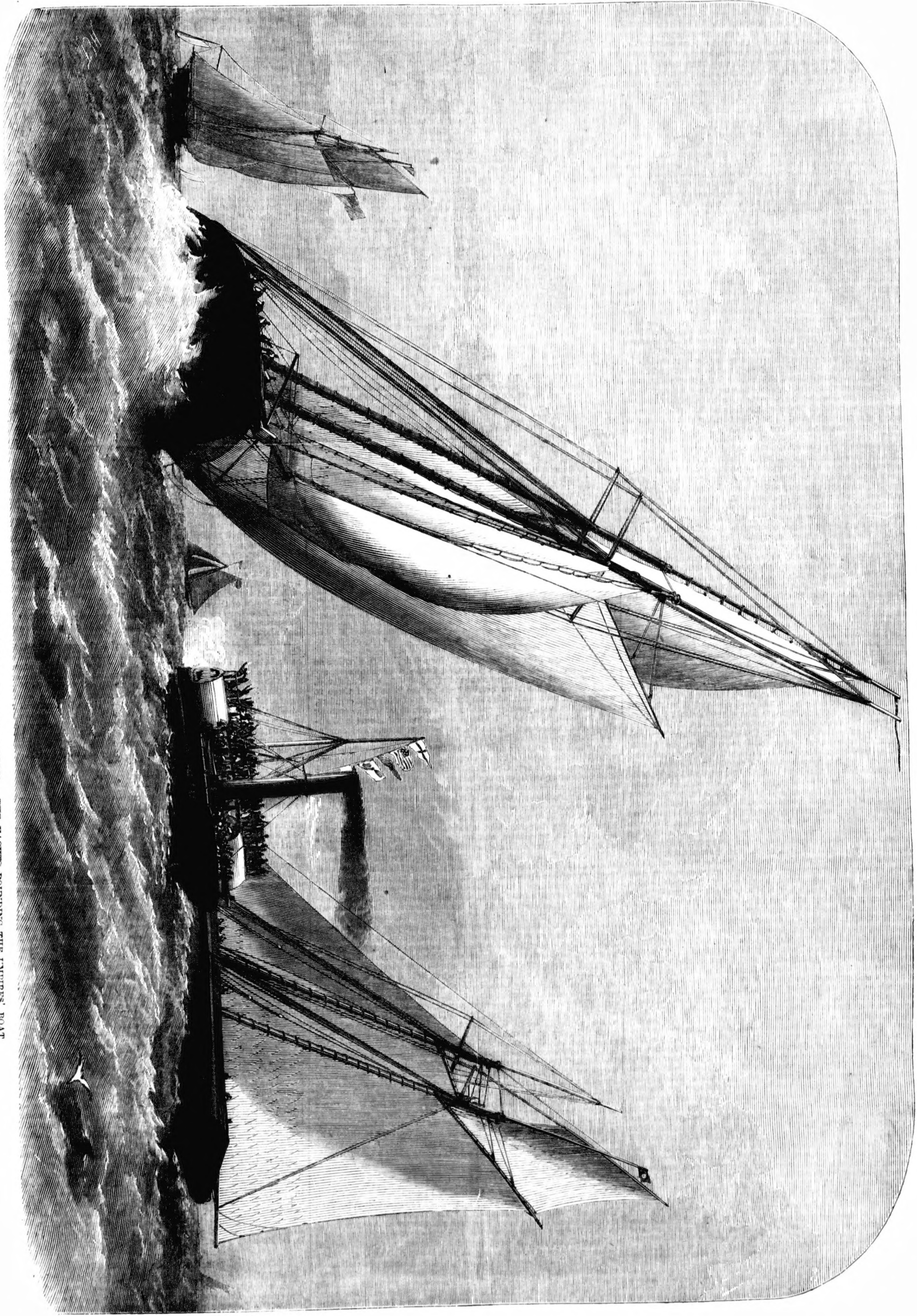
ANOTHER OUTRAGE has been perpetrated on the persons of some of our countrymen. This time the offence has been committed on Spanish territory. It appears that while four Englishmen were passing some four miles from Gibraltar they were pounced upon by a band of brigands and carried off as prisoners. Orders have been given by the Government to pursue the band and recover the captives. It is hoped the pursuit will not be fatal, as in Greece, and that our countrymen will soon be liberated and the brigands well punished.

ECCLESIASTICAL TITLES ACT REPEAL.—The Bill laid before the House of Lords by the Lord Privy Seal recites the Ecclesiastical Titles Assumption Act of 1851, 14 and 15 Victoria, cap. 60, to prevent the assumption of certain ecclesiastical titles in respect of places in the United Kingdom, whereby it is, among other things, declared and enacted that all briefs, rescripts, or letters apostolical therein referred to as being issued under colour of authority from the See of Rome, for the purpose of conferring such ecclesiastical titles, and all and every the jurisdiction, authority, pre-eminence, or title conferred or pretended to be conferred thereby are and shall be and be deemed unlawful and void, and penalties are inflicted for the assumption of such titles. The bill recites also the Act of last Session putting an end to the establishment of the Church of Ireland. The bill then proceeds to recite "that it is not competent for any foreign prince, prelate, or potentate, or other person whomsoever other than the Sovereign of this realm, to confer any title, rank, or precedence, or any authority or jurisdiction whatsoever over the subjects of the realm, and all assumption of such authority or jurisdiction is wholly void; but it is not necessary or expedient to impose penalties upon those ministers of religion who may, as among the members of the several religious bodies to which they respectively belong, be designated by distinctions regarded as titles of office, although such designation may be connected with the name of some town or place within the realm." The bill enacts as follows:—"The said Act of the Session of Parliament held in the 14th and 15th years of the reign of her Majesty chapter sixty, shall be, and the same is, hereby repealed; provided that such repeal shall not, nor shall anything in this Act contained, be deemed in any way to authorise or sanction the conferring, or attempting to confer, any title, rank, or precedence, authority, or jurisdiction on or over any subject of this realm by any foreign prince, prelate, or potentate, or person whomsoever, other than the Sovereign of this realm."



THE THAMES EMBANKMENT, FROM BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT-RACES: TRIANGULAR MATCH BETWEEN THE SAPHO AND CAMBRIA: THE YACHTS ROUNDING THE WHARF BOAT



THE THAMES EMBANKMENT.

THE View of the Thames Embankment which we publish this week is taken from Blackfriars Bridge, and shows that, when the works, which have often been described in our columns, are finally completed, his great improvement will have a very fine effect from that point of view as well as from others.

His Majesty the King of the Belgians, attended by the Lord Chamberlain, Viscount Torrington, and Sir John Thwaites, visited the Embankment on Tuesday. After examining the portion already completed, his Majesty inspected the works between the Temple Gardens and Blackfriars Bridge, now in course of execution by Mr. Webster, the contractor to the Metropolitan Board of Works, and appeared much interested by the announcement that the board intend to open the whole roadway along the Embankment from Westminster Bridge to Blackfriars in the course of the present summer.

THE INTERNATIONAL YACHT-MATCHES.

As already notified, the third and last of the series of matches between the Sappho and the Cambria—the third, at least, according to the original programme, though, as a matter of fact, the second of the two resulted in a “walk over” in consequence of a dispute as to the proper course at starting—was sailed, on Tuesday, May 17, and again resulted in the victory of the American schooner; albeit her victory was by no means so one-sided and unequivocal as on the occasion of the first race.

As on the two previous occasions, seven a.m. was named for the start; and shortly after five o'clock the Vectis steamed out of Cowes Roads with the Sappho in tow, followed by the English schooner in charge of the Gem steam-tug. On arriving at the Nab lightship, which was again the selected rendezvous, the steamers cast off the yachts, and both promptly “cleared for action.” The articles stipulated that the match should be sailed over a triangular course, each side to be twenty miles long, and that the yachts should be started to windward. The wind being W.S.W., a nice whole-sail breeze, it was decided that the start should take place about two miles south of the Nab, so that the yachts' course would lie along the east coast of the island to a point about eight miles south of St. Catherine's, thence twenty miles E.N.E., and back N. E. to the point of departure. The umpires were Mr. Kemp for Mr. Ashbury, and Mr. Warder for Mr. Douglas; the post of referee being again intrusted to Mr. J. S. Lee, the commodore of the New Thames Yacht Club. The signal gun was fired about 8.20 a.m., and the two yachts went away on the port tack, the Cambria having the weatherly berth. The latter started under large working canvas, with fore and main square-headed gaff topsails; the Sappho following suit with all her plain canvas, except her jib-topsail, which, of course, she could not carry in a beat to windward. While getting ready the American set a balloon maintopmast, but seemingly thought better of it, as just before the starting signal it was taken in and a jibhead-d maintopmast set in its place. After standing on the port tack for a little time, both yachts went about simultaneously, and made a long leg right away to the north-west of the Culver Cliff, the Sappho perceptibly forerunning her opponent, but not by any means in such a marked manner as in the first race. When within about a mile of the shore both went again about on the port tack, the American standing off in a longish reach seaward, while the Cambria made a succession of short boards under the land. These tactics were continued for some time, but the result in the long run was in favour of the English schooner. Although she was making, as nearly as could be judged, something like three tacks to her opponent's one, she rapidly closed with the leader, the American being very slow in stays. Off Bonchurch the little Cambria fairly got on the Sappho's weather, and crossing her bows on the starboard tack—jamming her helm hard down just as she crossed—came out on the opposite tack with a good lead. The weather, his time came on so extremely hazy that the yachts were lost sight of for some time from the steamer; but when they were next sighted, half an hour later, the Cambria was well ahead, and apparently weathering on her opponent at every tack. We learned afterwards, however, that Mr. Ashbury's schooner had a very narrow escape of getting aground in the fog midway between Bonchurch and Ventnor; so close a shave was it, indeed, that she actually grazed the rocks, and hung for a moment, but luckily the way she had on carried her over in safety into deep water, and she got clear without suffering material damage, though her copper must have been badly scraped. The Vectis now steamed ahead for the turning point, eight miles south of St. Catherine's, where she anchored in 45 fathoms of water and waited for the yachts to round. By this time the haze had cleared off a good deal, and when the competing vessels were sighted the Cambria still appeared to be holding her own well to windward of the Sappho. In the last tack prior to rounding, however, she seemed to stand off too far to the southward, while the Sappho, with better judgment, made a short board only, and then, going about, came head on for the steamer, tearing along at a tremendous pace. Stiff as a house, with every stitch drawing, while in the act of rounding, she seemed to be covered, as if by magic, with a cloud of canvas, her huge jib-topsail, balloon jib, and maintopmast staysail being run up and sheeted home before she was fairly about on the starboard tack to the eastward. The Cambria breast the steamer just three minutes and a half later, but she was not nearly so smartly handled as the American, and lost a good deal of time, not being ready with her running canvas long after she had sent down her foresail after rounding. When fairly round, she set large balloon jib and foresail, maintopmast staysail, and an enormous square-headed main gaff topsail, and went in pursuit of the Sappho, also on the starboard tack. After getting up her anchor, the Vectis steamed back for the Nab, having previously sent on the Gem to act as mark-boat at the eastern extremity of the course, and when the yachts were last sighted they were bowling along merrily about a quarter of a mile apart, although the wind seemed to be gradually falling lighter, with a tendency to veer further east. During the stretch to E.N.E. the Sappho gradually dropped the Cambria, and, by the time the eastern turning point was reached, led her by nearly a mile and a half. The breeze now fell lighter every moment, but just held sufficiently to enable the Sappho to round the Gem at 4.20, the Cambria at this moment lying fully a mile and a half astern in a stark calm. From this point the race resolved itself into a drifting-match, the English schooner taking just an hour and forty minutes to cover the mile and a half that intervened between her and the mark-boat, while the Sappho, with squaresail and square topsail set and balloon-jib boomed out, was slowly creeping homewards with scarcely steerage-way on. She ultimately reached the goal at 8.55 p.m., to the no small satisfaction of the spectators, whose patience was by this time pretty well exhausted. As for the unhappy Cambria, she never succeeded in completing the distance, but drifted further and further to the eastward, hopelessly in the doldrums, sending up rockets at intervals to indicate her position. Ultimately—shortly before midnight—the Vectis went to her assistance, and towed her to her moorings in Cowes Roads, which she reached at 1 a.m. on Wednesday, May 18. The Sappho arrived at Cowes about an hour earlier, in charge of the Gem.

STATE BREAKFAST AT WINDSOR CASTLE.—Her Majesty the Queen and her Royal Highnesses Princesses Louise and Beatrice will reside at Balmoral—where they arrived last Saturday—for about a month. During the Queen's stay in Scotland preparations will be made for the reception of various Royal personages who, it is understood, will very shortly be the guests of her Majesty at Windsor Castle. Among the illustrious visitors at Windsor, upon the return of the Queen to the south, will be, it is understood, the King and Queen of the Belgians (for whom part of the state apartments will be prepared), their Royal Highnesses the Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia (Princess Royal of Great Britain and Ireland), and probably their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse. While these Royal visitors are at the castle a grand breakfast, similar to those held in the gardens of Buckingham Palace last year, will be given by her Majesty at Windsor.

THE LOUNGER.

By an ancient custom of Parliament, and by order of both Houses, strangers are not to be admitted while the Houses are sitting. But they are admitted nevertheless, as all know. Indeed, special galleries are provided for them; and Mr. Speaker and the Sergeant-at-Arms give orders for the admission of strangers to the House of Commons. But the rule remains upon the book. It is dormant, not dead. The strangers are there, but they are not supposed to be there. If, however, any member rises in his place and says he sees strangers in the House, Mr. Speaker must promptly rise and call out, “Strangers must withdraw,” and straightway the Sergeant-at-Arms must clear them all out. Against this there is no appeal. No member can move that they be allowed to remain; nor could the House, even if it were unanimous, resolve that they may stay. It is the law that no stranger may enter the House, and until that law be repealed no stranger can stay in the House if a member calls attention to his presence. We have something parallel to this in the law that no business can be carried on if there be not forty members present. Business is often carried on when there are not forty members present; but Mr. Speaker is not supposed to know that there are not forty. If, however, a member calls attention to the fact business must be stopped, and if in two minutes the requisite quorum be not made, the House must adjourn.

Mr. Craufurd, of Ayr, when he called attention, on Tuesday night, to the fact that strangers were present, only wished to get rid of the ladies. But he could not do this unless he got all strangers cleared out. Mr. Speaker had no power to exclude the ladies. Mr. Speaker was, indeed, supposed not to know that any strangers, male or female, were present. By-the-way, it is not true that the ladies were reluctant to go; on the contrary, many of the ladies, when Mr. Fowler's motion was called, went of their own accord; and I have no doubt that all would have cleared out promptly if they had been asked so to do by the Sergeant-at-Arms. The clearing out of strangers on Tuesday caused so much discontent that most likely the rule will be altered. Mr. Gilpin has, indeed, given notice to move that the standing order be repealed. But I suspect that the matter will be taken out of his hands by the Prime Minister. It is no secret that the condensed report of the proceedings whilst the doors were closed, which appeared in the *Times* on Wednesday morning, was written by Sir John Trelawney.

Strangers had not been excluded since 1849, when John O'Connell, the son of the great Dan, got them cleared out; and as this question of excluding strangers is about to be agitated, the following abstract from “Hansard” may be interesting to your readers:—

May 18, 1849.—Mr. John O'Connell gave notice that when the Parliamentary Oath Bill came on he should, in consequence of the unfair reporting of the *Times*, endeavour to ascertain if there be strangers present, and if he found that to be the case he should draw the attention of the House to that fact. In Committee on Parliamentary Oaths Bill, same day, Mr. J. O'Connell, directing his attention towards the Reporters' Galleries, said, “I perceive, Sir, that there are strangers in that gallery.” The Chairman: “Strangers must withdraw.” After the exclusion of strangers Colonel Thompson moved that they should be readmitted. Mr. J. O'Connell opposed the motion. Colonel Thompson then gave notice that he should bring the subject before the House.

May 24, 1849.—Colonel Thompson moved that this House will take into its consideration the rule or practice whereby strangers have been excluded on the motion of any single member, with a view to alter the same; so that a motion for the exclusion of strangers shall be made and seconded and question thereupon be put, as is the practice with other motions. After a short discussion, this motion was negatived.

June 8, 1849.—In Committee on Poor Relief (Ireland) Bill.—Mr. J. O'Connell.—Sir,—After the specimen of fairness (“Hansard” does not say how this arose) which I experienced when I was going to express my opinion on the Poor Law just before the last division, there is but one course left me, either to insist upon the House enforcing justice to its members, or by doing away with an absurd practice; and therefore Sir, I see strangers present (waving his hat towards the Reporters' Galleries). Strangers were immediately ordered to withdraw. A discussion afterwards arose upon this question, and a motion was made to report progress, which was negatived on division.

You always give me space, Sir, for a few lines to mention an institution, in which, as a Lounge, I take a deep interest, not only because it is so suggestive to me of repose after work achieved, but because it has been established for the benefit of those to whose work we are all indebted for so much of the social comfort, the rest, the luxury which enables us in turn to achieve something and to take our ease. I allude to the Sailors' Home in Well-street and Dock-street, Shadwell, where kind hearts and careful hands are ready to receive Jack when he is homeward bound, and to save him from the ground sharks that poke their ugly snouts up in the effort to make him their prey. This most beneficent institution is not a charity. Under ordinary favourable circumstances it is a self-supporting organisation by which the seaman officer or foremast-hand is saved from the agents of vice and plunder, who waylay him on his arrival, and is introduced to an admirable building, which is at once a liberal lodging and boarding house, club, recreation-hall, bank, educational institute, and, to those who have no close domestic ties, a home, where they may meet with kindly advice, protection, and promotion of their professional as well as their moral and intellectual interests. On Thursday week at the annual meeting, the neat, comfortable cabins, the great dining-hall, the bagatelle and billiard rooms, the skittle-ground, the neat but handsome church, the reading-room and library, and last, but by no means least, the great hall, wherein no slopsellers' touts are permitted to chaffer, but where accredited and respectable tradesmen are allowed to have spaces for the sale of all serviceable sea-requisites at moderate prices, were open to visitors, who heard with satisfaction that the whole scheme is flourishing, and grows in the estimation of those for whom it is intended. There is no need, then, to appeal for it except by bespeaking the warm personal interest of your many readers. But for another effort connected with it—the Destitute Sailors' Asylum—I should like to say a word. But, after all, what word can be said that is not implied in the very name? *Destitute Sailors' Asylum*—if it is only think of those words, and try to realise all that they imply, surely they will be an appeal strong enough to move us—even to move our hands to our pockets. The secretary is Mr. W. A. Webb, at the Home in Well-street, near the London Dock.

Mr. Henry Barraud's picture of her Majesty's Ministers assembled in Cabinet Council is an attraction to a considerable number of visitors who respond to the invitation of Messrs. Henry Graves and Co., and turn into their gallery in Pall-mall in order to renew their acquaintance with members of the Government. Probably the extraordinary notice of this picture that appeared in the *Times*, where the name of the artist was left out, and the last paragraph ended with the startling announcement that “and which” hangs on almost every wall, was in itself sufficient to induce a good many curious connoisseurs to inspect the work. It is, however, very well worth inspection, and conveys to those who like to know something of the personal semblance of great men a very good impression of our rulers “in their habit as they live.”

THE LITERARY LOUNGER.

THE MAGAZINES, ETC.

“Nicholas's Notes,” by the late W. J. Prowse, edited by Tom Hood, and published by Routledge, though a small, bashful-looking volume, is one of the most interesting of the year. Are you going to the Derby? Buy it, and it will give you something worth talking about on the way, and on the Downs, and on the return journey. Are you not going to the Derby? Then, also, buy “Nicholas,” and, staying at home, you will enjoy yourself more than thousands who are at Epsom. The book is a selection from the writings of the late Mr. W. J. Prowse, and contains a memoir of the author—one of the kindest, most affectionate, most honest of men. The genius of Mr. Prowse demands a more deliberate word than this; but so much must be spoken at once.

An evening contemporary which always contains good writing makes the following profound criticism on the character of Iago:—

“If we want a line to express the morose and anti-literate side, we shall find it in the mouth of Iago:—

“Man delights not me, nor woman neither.”

There are only three things to be said about this:—1. The words are not quoted completely. 2. The passage is not blank verse. 3. It was not uttered by Iago, but by Hamlet, in a scene which one would have thought, could never be forgotten by a man who had once read it—least of all by a “literary” man.

Intemperance of language is a venial fault in a daily newspaper, and especially if a writer is irritated. But, after all, we should keep measure and remember that, as Bacon says, it is words that are “aculeate and proper,” and not necessarily the loud phrase that hit hard and are long remembered. Above all, we should not tell palpable fibs. In one of the morning papers on Wednesday last a writer (who was, we will charitably suppose, one of the reporters who had been excluded from the gallery on Tuesday night) thought well to aim obliquely at Mr. Craufurd, the prime mover in the clearing of the gallery, by observing that Scotland is “the most profligate country in Europe.” I assure the reader that this quotation is accurate, and that the imputation is not qualified in any way. Now, Sir, Scotland is not profligate at all; it is a sin and a shame to say so; but if it were, to assert that it is “the most profligate country in Europe” so long as Austria and Bavaria remain upon the map (with such capitals as Vienna and Munich) is an outrage. Enough!

One of the Italian literary newspapers, in speaking of “Lothair,” calls Mr. Disraeli “Lord Disraeli”! By-the-by, I must say that “Lothair” will well bear more than once reading, and that it is in some respects the most agreeable of the author's writings. How he could ever have conceived such a character as Theodora, the Garibaldian lady, is a marvel to me. Indeed, as it is, he shows the imperfection of his sympathy or intelligence, by making her do a very wrong thing of a kind which so noble a nature would never have stooped to. However, there she stands—*Diva Theodora*, crowned with glory and honour as long as Mr. Disraeli is read.

In the *Gentleman's Magazine* there is a curious paper by a Mr. S. P. Oliver, who lives near Victor Hugo in Guernsey, and appears to know a good deal about that great man and his doings. Every Monday Victor Hugo gives a dinner to poor children, who are allowed to carry off whatever they can gather of the broken food. No poor person known to him is allowed to want either food or firing. Though Hauteville House has several times been broken into and stolen from, its illustrious master will never allow a prosecution, or even a hunt after the thief. He is an attentive student of babies—and he might, merely as a psychologist, do much worse than watch the growth of intelligence, day by day, in an infant's mind. Now for a wonderful fact or two about the poet's personal habits. He breakfasts at noon on a slice of roast leg of mutton or an under-done chop, which he washes down with cold coffee and *vin ordinaire*—don't you feel better after knowing all that? He does not believe the Bible to be an inspired book. He does not believe in Auguste Comte. He is much teased with requests for autographs, and so on. Somebody wrote to him to call him “an infidel” because he had made Gilliat “commit suicide;” but he made answer that Gilliat did nothing of the kind, but sat absorbed watching the ship (that bore away his beloved) till the sea submerged him. It is not a very probable conception, and reminds one of a touch of Mary Wollstonecraft Godwin where she makes a forlorn girl sit down in a horse-trough till she dies. Lastly, on Mr. Oliver's first reaching Guernsey, he was solemnly warned that M. Hugo was a very dangerous person, and quite sure to insult him at the first opportunity; but his testimony is that in no corner of the world has he ever met with such kind and watchful hospitality as that which he has received at the hands of the author of “*Les Misérables*.”

The *Broadway* contains rather a curious paper, entitled “The Stewardship of the National Millions,” and it has a trustworthy look about it.

A single glance at the *Poetical Magazine* shows you, first, that the editor cannot write English, and, secondly, that two of the contributors are liars and thieves—the words are not too strong. The lines signed “Martha,” on page 10, are by Mrs. Hemans; and those signed “W. G. B.,” on page 25, are by James Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd. Here is one specimen of the editor's construction of his native language:—“Contributors will remember, that although we look for a large independent circulation as our work becomes known, that in its early history our success must depend chiefly upon the exertions of contributors. As large a number as possible should therefore be ordered.” And here is another:—“We solace ourselves with the reflection—comforting alike to the egotist and the unselfish—that

‘Tis not in mortals to command success,

But we'll do more . . . we'll deserve it.”

The editor informs us more than once that “contributions are to be voluntary.” He evidently thinks that “voluntary” means “made without any claims to payment.”

I have received a new amateur's magazine, but it has got mislaid, and I do not remember the title. It contained one decent article, and one only. The things that strike you in most amateur ventures are—First, the hopeless incompetency of the editing; and, secondly, the fact that the amateurs are mostly of the class whose contributions are deservedly rejected by editors who are not amateurs. The *Amateur Club Magazine* is, or was, an exception. It contained some really good matter.

Turning over the pages of our greatest living essayist, I have just lighted upon some comments which seem to me so important that they should be brought under the notice of journalists in general. This author refers to the case of a friend of his who got into some kind of trouble, was defeated in an action at law, and was cast in heavy damages. A day or two after the trial there came out in a morning journal a slashing attack upon the poor man. Now, the matter was in no way a public one, except as the trial had made it public; and it certainly does appear a little hard that, to the punishment of having to pay damages (a punishment in any case presumably suffice it, and, in the sufferer's opinion, in this case, wholly undeserved) should be added that of a column and a half of ridicule and invective, to be read by thousands of people. “If preacher, massa, preachee; if floggee, floggee; but no preachee and floggee too!” Of course, a “spicy” article can easily be made out of a personal topic; but journalists should recollect that the fact that they can write slanders about anything that happens to be made public, does not entitle them to do it. A leader-writer is as much under an obligation to obey the golden rule as anybody else. Ridicule and invective may be fair enough when a man is in the heyday of prosperity and public consequence; still more fair in the case of men who are over-rated and too conscious of their own importance; but even if a man has done wrong and we come to know it “through the usual channels,” we have not necessarily the right to make his wrong-doing a topic of public comment.

Mr. D. G. Rossetti's volume of poems has sold largely, and is a great success; but it has yet to pass through the ordeal of a liberal, unimpassioned, unliqueish (what a word!) criticism. It is full of beautiful things, and the workmanship is very fine indeed; but there is much to be said still. Really, these Rossettis are an extraordinary family. Miss Rossetti's “Goblin's Market” is one of the most original poems of the half century; Mr. W. M. Rossetti is a fine critic, not incapable, perhaps, of poetry; and Mr. D. G. Rossetti is poet and painter both.

THE THEATRICAL LOUNGER.

I said all there was need to say about Miss Bateman in “Mary Warner” last autumn, when the play was produced at the Haymarket. I am not at all inclined to change my opinion either about Miss Bateman or Mary Warner. I am not an enthusiast about Miss Bateman as an actress, and I think very little of “Mary Warner” as a play. Since I saw both they have been to America, and, according to the newspaper puffs, have done a great

Literature.

The Magyars: Their Country and Institutions. By ARTHUR J. PATTERSON, Foreign Member of the Kisfaludy Society. Two vols. London: Smith, Elder, and Co.

There is probably—we might, perhaps, say certainly—no country in Europe in which so much popular interest centres as Hungary, and yet concerning which the bulk of our countrymen possess so little authentic information. We all know that Hungary forms a portion of the Austrian empire; and many of us believe that the land of the Magyars constitutes the most populous and most important portion of that empire. We know that during the great political upheaval on the Continent which followed the French Revolution in 1848, Hungary threw off Austrian domination, and, under the guidance of Kossuth, constituted herself an independent State; and we know, further, that, partly in consequence of the intervention of Russia and partly through the treachery of General Gorgei, the Magyars were forced to succumb, and that both their independence and their ancient constitution were subverted. We are further aware that from that time till 1866 the Hungarians, now mainly guided by Deak, maintained a persistent, though passive, struggle with all the power of Austria, and all the ingenuity of Austrian statesmen, against the efforts made to obliterate their nationality, and to assimilate their institutions to those of the rest of the Kaiser's dominions: in fact, to blot Hungary entirely out of the map of Europe, to make the country scarcely even a geographical expression, and to convert the people into Austrian Germans. What the result of that struggle was, most of us also know—namely, that, made conscious of her weakness, if not rendered wiser, by the disasters of Sadowa, Austria changed her internal policy; adopted a system of conciliation instead of coercion; restored the Hungarian Constitution in spirit, if not exactly to the letter; gave to the Magyars the control over their internal affairs, together with the right of imposing their own taxes and of fixing the contingent they should furnish to the Imperial army; with the result that, instead of being merely a discontented province, and therefore a source of weakness, Hungary is rapidly becoming a chief—if not the chief—element of strength left to the House of Hapsburg. That is about the extent of the information generally possessed regarding Hungary, but that really constitutes a very slight knowledge of "The Magyars, their Country and Institutions." We are, therefore, greatly indebted to Mr. Patterson for the two exhaustive volumes he has given us on the subject, after reading which no one can fail to be thoroughly conversant with the history, the people, the geography, and the institutions of Hungary. Mr. Patterson's knowledge has been gained during several years' residence in the country, from personal observations and inquiries made there, and from a careful study of all the books bearing on the subject to which he could obtain access. We may consequently accept his statements as being, on the whole, perfectly trustworthy; although, as the author admits, and as was almost unavoidable in the nature of things, there may be in its pages some unintentional errors. And as, moreover, Mr. Patterson possesses a facile style and the knack of imparting his information in an easily-understood manner, and is without any partisan, though a warm admirer of the Magyar character, there is no exaggeration in saying that this is one of the most interesting, pleasing, and instructive works we have ever read. We think we now understand Hungary, the Hungarians, and the various questions the name of that country has been associated with for the last twenty years; and we very much wish to induce our readers to study this book, and make themselves equally well-informed. We had marked several passages for extract, and as we can only afford space for one, we have had a good deal of difficulty in deciding which to select. Perhaps, however, the following explanation of the ancient Hungarian Constitution, and of the social status of the several orders of the Hungarian people, the nobles (or Magyars proper) and the plebeians (or unenfranchised men) will be the most generally interesting:—

The time-honoured Constitution of Hungary was based on a compact made, not once, or in pre-historic times, but often solemnly renewed between the sovereign people and the candidate for royalty. They gave up a certain portion of the powers naturally inherent in themselves, but with the express stipulation, which the King on his part engaged himself by oath to observe, that all other rights, powers, and privileges were to be left undisturbed and undiminished. The King who did not keep his pledged faith might be compelled to do so by a legal rebellion. This state of things was in the Middle Ages declared as explicitly, or if the reader prefers the expression, as insolently, as in the famous Arragonese formula "et si non nobis." In the very beginning of the Hungarian State, when the seven chiefs of the tribes swore allegiance to Arpad as their sovereign, and to his descendants after him, they declared that if he or any of his successors broke the terms of that treaty between them, *anathema subjectum in perpetuum*. So, again, when King Andrew II. granted, in 1222, the *Bulla Aurea*, commonly called the Magna Charta of Hungary, and like that famous instrument extorted from an incapable ruler by an armed force, he had to declare that if ever he or any of his successors infringed the privileges granted in that charter, it would be allowable for any of the freemen of the realm, either in a body or individually, to take up arms, and enforce redress, without thereby incurring the taint of treason. This provision, as savouring too strongly of medieval disorder, was abrogated by the Diet of 1687, "not from any objection to its true sense, but lest evil-disposed persons by a false interpretation should make a wrong use of it." But although this clause was omitted, the coronation oath, and the inaugural diploma, which every king had to publish before the ceremony of being crowned, expressed with sufficient clearness the theory that his right to reign was derived from a covenant made between his predecessors and the Hungarian people.

The weak point of this Constitution was contained in its definition of the words "Hungarian people," and unsurprisingly have the enemies of Hungary expressed and exaggerated this weak point. The peculiar language of the Hungarian law-books has given colour to such misrepresentations. When the Magyars conquered Pannonia they came under the influence of what it is now the fashion to call "Latin Christianity." This, of course, brought Latin into use, not only as the language of theology but also of diplomacy, history, and law. From that language the Hungarians took two words which in strict correct use described the difference recognised by their Constitution between the man possessed of full and complete citizenship and the rest who, though subjects of the State, had not the full franchise of the republic. These two words were "populus" and "plebs." The "populus" in the Hungarian—as in the primitive Roman—commonwealth was composed of all the freemen, who were, indeed, the State, by whose suffrages, and for whose benefit, the laws were made. On the other hand, the "plebs" was made up of all those who, though deputed to the hereditary legislative franchise, were nevertheless recognised as belonging to the State, and were under the protection of its laws. This parallel will appear somewhat more exact when I add that the origin of the Hungarian "plebs" is enveloped in almost as much mystery as that of the Roman. Now a member of the "populus" was called in Hungarian *nemes ember*, which translated into Latin by the word "*nobilis*." It requires, but a very superficial acquaintance with Roman history to see how inappropriate this word was; but the narrow significance attached in English to its derivative "*noble*," makes it quite an effort of thought for us to bear in mind the difference between our use of the word and the Hungarian. We can read in the *Tripartitum* of Verboczky—the great attempt at codification of common or customary law in Hungary—the words "*Nomine populi intelliguntur domini prelati, barones, et alios nobiles, atque quilibet nobilis*," we instantly have before our minds the idea of a great country governed by a "*Venetian oligarchy*." His definition is so worded as to favour that erroneous idea. The great Princes of the Church, the high functionaries of State, and the titled peers take up so much room there that they obscure the important qualification contained in those little words *atque quilibet nobilis*, "and whoever may be possessed of the franchise." Latterly this class was so large as to constitute one twentieth of all the adult males. This proportion is intelligible when we consider that it was only in very rare and exceptional cases that a "*nemes ember*" could be degraded from his status, while many occasions served to "*ennoble*"—i.e., enfranchise—the peasant. In the Turkish wars, and in the wars of religion, whole villages were ennobled en masse. Indeed, this is the way in which the evil of aristocratic privilege generally cures itself—namely, by a process which I may perhaps be allowed to call "*aristocratic adoption*." We see this process at work in the histories of the Roman Republic and of France under the *ancien régime*. The ranks of the privileged classes are continually swollen by new recruits from the unprivileged, until their exclusive rights become such a burdensome anomaly that they are abolished altogether. Such was the case in Hungary. "We and the Austrian Government," said a Hungarian to me, "were in 1848 alike convinced of the necessity of doing away with the inequality of rights which existed between the noble and

the peasant; but we differed as to the best way of effecting that object. We wanted to make all nobles, they wanted to make all peasants."

Once more we advise everyone who wishes to thoroughly understand one of the most important and significant passages in modern history, as well as to have a competent knowledge of the character of one of the most interesting peoples in Europe, to give Mr. Patterson's volumes an attentive and thoughtful perusal. They will well repay the labour.

A Mythological Dictionary. By CHARLES KENT. London: Charlton Tucker.

Everyone ought to know something of ancient mythology who aspires to the character of a well-read man, or who cares to understand the numerous allusions he constantly meets with in his everyday reading; and yet everyone cannot be supposed to have all "*Lempière*" at his fingers' ends, and certainly no one can carry that elaborate work about with him. Here, however, we have, in convenient size for the pocket—we had almost said for the waistcoat pocket—an epitome of mythology sufficient to meet all ordinary requirements, and therefore just the kind of book that thousands, we are sure, will be glad to possess. Not, though in wonderfully small compass, Mr. Kent has managed to compile a very complete "*Dictionary of Mythology*."

The French Verbs at a Glance. By MARIOT DE BEAUVOISIN. New Edition. Twenty-first Thousand. London: Edward Stanford.

The French Genders in Rhyme. By A.M., Cantab. London: David Nutt.

The study of French is now becoming so general among us, and so necessary to the education of many, if not most, persons, that every help to its acquisition is valuable. Though we do not believe in royal roads to a knowledge of languages any more than to acquaintance with other branches of learning, yet in all studies there are easy methods as well as difficult ones; and the two small books before us, if they do not, and cannot, obviate the necessity of painstaking in learning French, will render the task simpler and the labour lighter. The fact that 20,000 copies of M. de Beauvoisin's work have already been sold sufficiently testifies to the estimation in which it is held. The Cambridge A.M., who has done the French genders into rhyme, has hit upon a happy notion; for everyone knows by experience that a rhyme is much easier remembered than a prose rule; and, as everyone also knows by experience, remembering rules is indispensable to acquiring a language. Consequently, when rules are put into rhymes, the learner's difficulties, though not altogether removed, are very appreciably lessened. That is just what the author of "*The French Genders in Rhyme*" has aimed at accomplishing, and we are bound to say with considerable success.

PROPOSED CHRISTIAN CONFERENCE IN AMERICA.

A PUBLIC meeting was held, on Monday, at the Mansion House, to take into consideration the proposed conference to be held, at the invitation of Christians, at New York, in the month of September next. The Lord Mayor was in the chair. The company included Lord Chichester, Lord Alfred Churchill, the Bishop of Ripon, the Rev. T. Binney; Mr. Kennaway, M.P.; the Rev. Dr. Stoughton, &c. The Lord Mayor, in opening the proceedings, explained that, although the meeting was called by the friends of the Evangelical Alliance, it was not a meeting of that body, since many present, like himself, were not members of it. His own opinion was that this invitation from America should be answered by the whole people of England, and that could best be done by a meeting held in London, at the Mansion House, and presided over by the Lord Mayor. Our common Protestantism was, no doubt, overlaid by a great amount of noise; and the time was come when, calmly and quietly, as Christians, they should submit that there was such a thing left in the world as a sound old Protestantism. It was their duty to uphold the evangelical strength of the people of America. The Rev. Dr. Steane explained how the meeting had arisen, and reviewed the conferences previously held in London, Paris, Berlin, Geneva, and Amsterdam. The Earl of Chichester moved, "That, the meeting having heard with much interest the statements explaining the objects and arrangements for carrying out the proposed conference of Christians of various lands about to be held in the United States, are of opinion that there are indications in the present day, especially in the state of Christian Europe, that loudly call for united action on the part of all who love the Lord Jesus Christ in spirit and in truth. They hail, therefore, with satisfaction the projected conference as likely, in their judgment, to exercise a beneficial influence upon nations and upon the church of God throughout the world." He agreed that the present times were such that there was a peculiar obligation upon all Christians to endeavour to unite more than they had ever hitherto done. The Bishop of Ripon, in seconding the resolution, said that, although not a member of the Evangelical Alliance, he sympathised with the present movement, because he believed the conference would be a most important manifestation to the world of the deep unity which existed amongst real Christians. Protestants were often taunted with a want of unity, and it was said the only Church which possessed unity was the corrupt and apostate Church of Rome. That assumption was utterly false. However much Protestants might be divided upon non-essentials, they were agreed upon all fundamental articles of faith; and the points upon which they agreed were more than those upon which they differed. The approaching conference, he believed, would be a witness to Protestant truth, and a proof that it was not a mere negation. The Rev. T. Binney supported the motion. He had been honoured by a direct invitation to the conference, and very much regretted his inability to make the necessary effort. It was exceedingly appropriate that, while a council was sitting at Rome, with the object of spreading all over the world a system of error and superstition, a conference of Evangelical Protestants should be held in the New World. He was much obliged to Mr. Disraeli for his extended parable, "*Lothair*," which was one of the finest anti-Romanist publications he had ever seen. On the motion of Mr. Macfie, M.P., seconded by Dr. Blackwell and supported by Mr. Kennaway, M.P., thanks were voted to the Americans for their kind invitation, and hopes were expressed that the peace, and amity, and Christian charity, which both countries desired, would be much strengthened by the conference. A vote of thanks to the Lord Mayor, on the motion of Lord Alfred Churchill, the Hon. Mr. Jocelyn, and the Rev. Mr. Jobson, president of the Wesleyan Conference, concluded the proceedings.

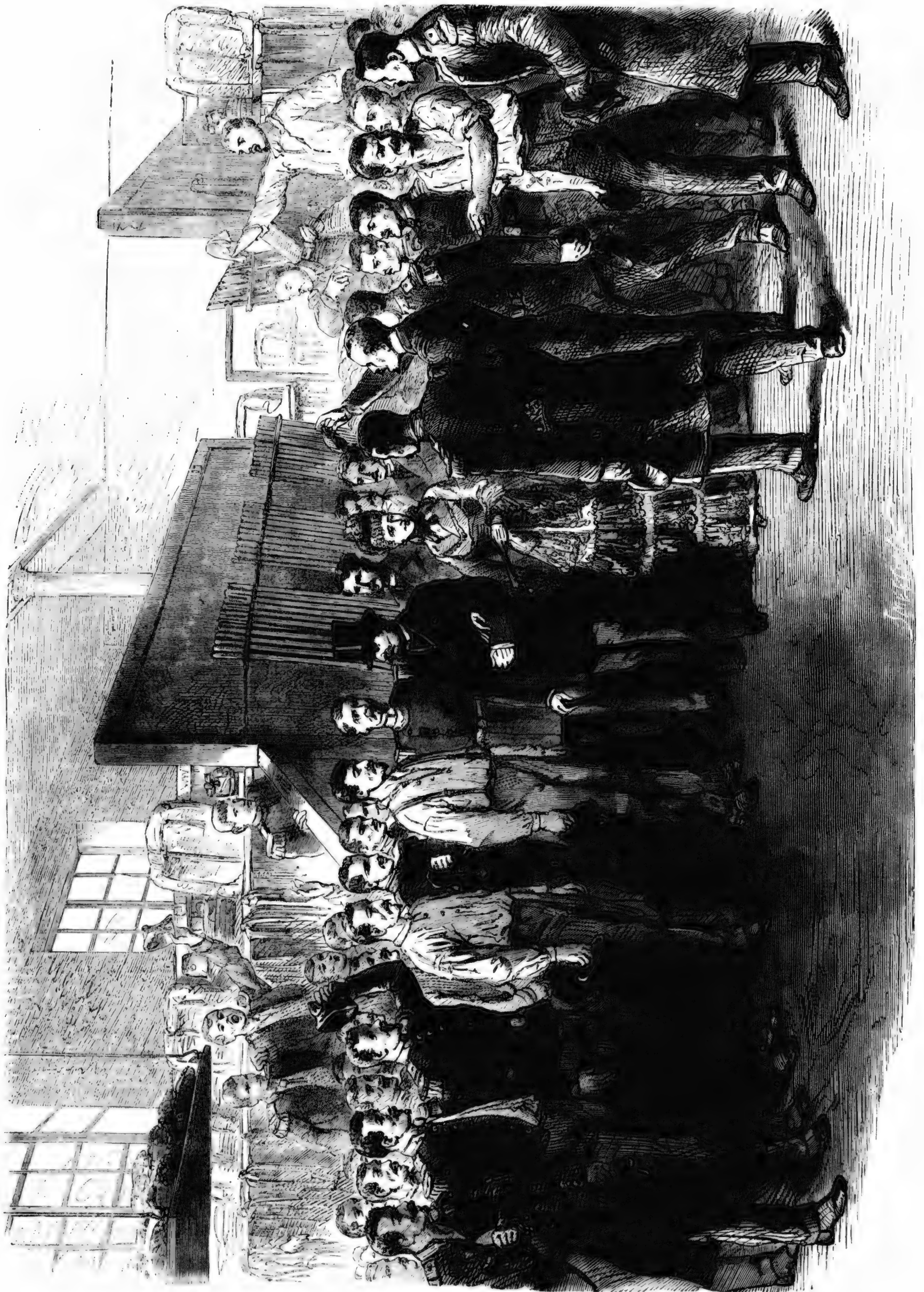
THE FRENCH WAR-OFFICE PARROT.—The French papers announce the death of Jacko, the famous parrot of the War Office in Paris. Jacko was first brought into the office in 1830 by Marshal Soult, and he remained for forty years at his post unaffected by revolutions or party conflicts. After a time he came to be looked upon as an indispensable personage of the War Department, and when there was a Cabinet crisis people used to ask who was to get, not the War Office portfolio, but the War Office parrot. Though he served under eighteen different Ministers, he always remained consistent to the principles which were instilled into him when he first entered office. Both under the Republic and the Second Empire he remained a staunch Royalist, and there were few members of his party who spoke their minds with so much frankness. One day his repeated cries of "*Vive le Roi!*" so annoyed Marshal St. Arnaud when he was War Minister that he ordered the indolent bird to be turned out. Jacko had a friend, however, in the porter, who took him into his lodge and taught him to call "*de St. Arnaud*" to his usual cry. The bird was then put back into his room, and, as the Marshal was passing, screamed out, "*Vive le Roi de St. Arnaud!*" "*A la bonne heure*," said the Minister, and Jacko was at once retaken into favour. Of late years the clerks tried to teach him "*Vive l'Empereur!*" but he never could bring out the entire sentence without tremendous efforts. He got on very well as far as "*Vive l'Empereur*," but at this point he seemed to choke, his feathers stood on end, and his eyes rolled with an anxious expression as if he felt his conscience reproaching him. At last, after several minutes' intense struggling, he would jerk out the last syllable "*—reux*" in a hoarse sepulchral tone. He died immediately after the Duchess of Berry, and on the anniversary of the death of Napoleon I., three days before the plebiscite.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

For this fact, also, I care very little. America thinks Charles Fechter. I think little of Miss Bateman, a strange success in this country by some violent play in a play called "*Leah*," and has ever since been the public on to a pedestal of fame. Posters and have made Miss Bateman, and once a dramatic is made it is a very difficult matter to lose seeing Miss Bateman in the light comedy portion of Warner" (I mean the beefsteak-pie scene), I am astonished that the fastidious British public thinks of Miss Bateman as an actress. Her light comedy is as lead; and really, if we are to have a mild of the cursing scene in "*Leah*" in every new play written for Miss Bateman, I pity my miserable of my fate, I shall be careful next time to take a seat at of the gallery, or somewhere very far from the stage. A melodramatic curse is toned down by distance before it the unhappy audience at the Victoria, Surrey, or Britannia Hession; but a curse at the OLYMPIC is a downright to offending theatrical loungers. With the exception of of acting as Bob Levitt, the general cast is not so good as lay market. His Bob Levitt is capital; and I direct particular to the make-up of Mr. B-lmore's face when he comes in every week. The blood-shot eyes, the unshaven face, and the down-at-head appearance, struck me as being capital which are never forgotten by the genuine artist. Miss who made her first appearance as Mily Rigg (the cha- capably played by Miss Caroline Hill, at the Hay- has evidently studied under Miss Bateman, so exactly worst faults reproduced. The attempt at "gag" in the scene was, after all, very mild in lead. Mr. Vernon the rough into very creditably; but Mr. David Fisher and y did not appear comfortable. The policeman was a serious blot on a performance which make one cry for a stage-manager who knows his business, the fool is suggested by the entertainment, but all play the fool; but, when the play is serious and not a ne or burlesque, why play the fool? The two-act comedy at the CHAMBER CROSS called "*Ilm-* might have been better than it is, I think. Carpenter a two-act play are absolutely excusable, and in these the old-fashioned pairing-off business, with all the cha- in a half circle towards the end of the last act, is a of considerable weakness on the part of the author. Mr looks, acts, speaks, and walks like a gentleman. Again I record my admiration of the cleverness of Miss Maxe. y ladies on the stage with such scant experience could have of the scene with the bust of Clytemnestra. I am heartily sick of "*Frou-Frou*." Two new ladies now the places of Mille Beatrice and Miss Henrade at the St. JAMES'S—namely, Miss Hazlewood as Gilberte, and Miss Thorne Louise. It is no use making comparisons, but neither lady is it; and, to tell the truth, the sooner we hear the last of the the better. It has happily made no impression whatever in country. I wish to call particular attention to the matinee of Mr. Joseph which will take place, at the St. JAMES'S HALL, on every week. Mr. Robins, familiarly known as "*Joe Robins*," is known for years in very pleasant literary society, and he a good work as an actor. At the matinee all the stage "*—*" will do something." Mr. Robins will trot out all his "*—*," and the list of names of those who have promised to "*—*" quite staggers one. Mr. Robins calls it a matinee, I should think it would last for a week.

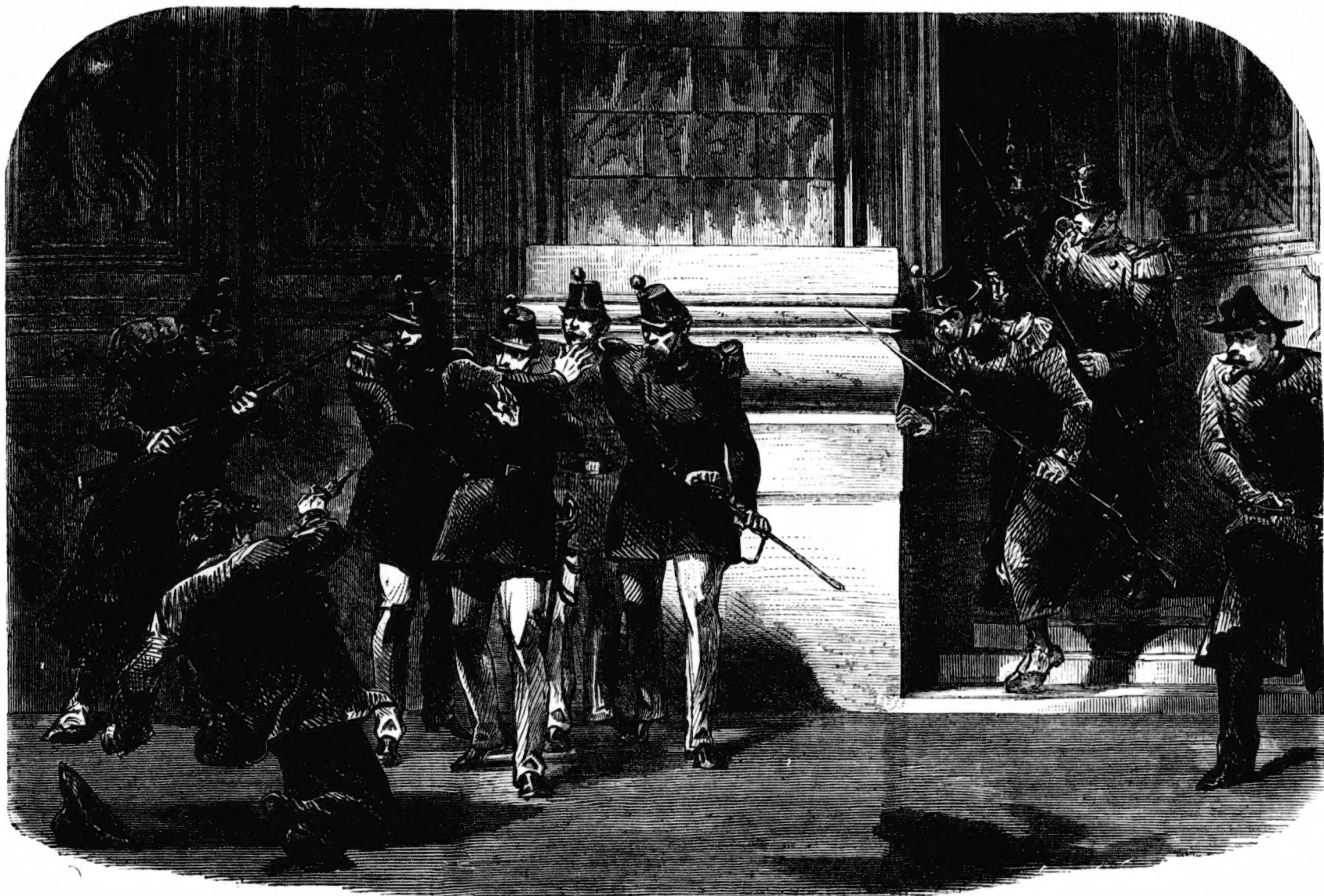
RECEPTION OF A POSTULANT INTO THE ORDER OF MERCY.

ON Tuesday afternoon a very interesting and imposing ceremony was performed in the chapel attached to the Roman Catholic Hospital of "St. John of Jerusalem and St. Elizabeth of Hungary," in Great Ormond-street, Bloomsbury. The Right Rev. Dr. Morris, Bishop of Troy in *partibus*, officiated on the occasion, which was the reception of a young lady as a "postulant" into the order of our Lady of Mercy, to the Prioreess and which order the care of that hospital is intrusted. The Bishop wore his mitre. He was supported on each side during the ceremony by two monks of the Dominican order, who, like himself, were in gorgeous robes of gold and white. The Prioreess Sisters—in other words, "the religious"—being assembled, the postulant being dressed as a bride, a solemn procession was to the chapel, the sisters bearing lighted candles in their hands. The postulant then, kneeling, asked the Superioress for her name, and for the new name which she will henceforth bear "in religion." The hymn "*O Gloriosa Virginum!*" was next sung, while the postulant knelt in devotion before the altar. After the antiphonal singing of some verses followed the blessing of a candle, which was laid by Bishop Morris on the altar, then sprinkled with holy water, and given into the hand of the postulant, who rose from her knees and remained seated in the middle of the choir during the sermon. This was preached by the Very Rev. Monsignor Capel, who expatiated at considerable length and with great eloquence upon the beauty, holiness, and dignity of the religious life, but at the same time dwelt on its great responsibilities, and he concluded by urging the youthful postulant—who, the way, is an Irish lady named Gallagher, and who takes in religion the name of Sister Mary Clare—to consecrate to God these affections which in the world women consecrate to their homes, and to act up to the vows which she was this day about to make. At the end of the sermon the postulant was led by the Prioreess and an assistant sister to the Bishop, kneeling before whom she made answer to the appointed questions as to her intention with which she sought "the holy habit of religion," and whether she sought it by her own free choice and will. "This done," she was led away to put off her secular dress, and while Prelates 113, 15, and 83 were sung in Latin, the celebrant formally blessed the habit and veil of the postulant and sprinkled her with holy water. After the chanting of a few antiphons the habit and veil were placed upon the postulant by the Bishop and the Prioreess, and the postulant prostrated herself before the altar while the "*Veni Creator*" was sung. Some further genuflections followed, after which the postulant, or as she must now be called, "the novice," embraced the religious sisterhood, and was welcomed with a kiss by the Prioreess. The singing of the 132nd Psalm, "*Behold how good and joyful a thing it is*," followed by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, brought the religious ceremony to an end. A collection was made, which, it was understood, was to be devoted to the funds of the hospital. Lady Lubbock and a large number of the English Roman Catholic ladies were present at the ceremony.

The Hospital of St. John and St. Elizabeth was established, in 1865, by the late Cardinal Wiseman, Lord Gainsborough, the late Lord of Norfolk, and other Roman Catholic noblemen and gentlemen, who formed themselves into a committee, undertook the management, and intrusted the nursing duties to the sisters of the order. In 1862, through the aid of Sir George Bowyer, the hospital was enlarged and improved, and the adjoining church convent were built. It was closed, however, for a time, and in 1868. The hospital receives both adults and children; it is not confined to the relief of Roman Catholics, but opens its doors to Papists and Protestants alike; and it differs from most hospitals of a similar character in one especial point—the fact that it does not decline to take in incurable cases. There are three spacious and airy wards, one above the other; the wards are devoted to little children, several of whom were seen playing with toys, and showing by the smiles that played upon their faces how happy and comfortable they were. There were forty female in-patients at present in the hospital; but if they were forthcoming, it would be possible to make up beds for between forty and fifty patients.



THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH VISITING THE EUGÈNE BARRACKS AFTER THE FLEISCH-CITE.



THE LATE DISTURBANCES IN PARIS: INCIDENT AT THE EUGENE BARRACKS.

THE LATE DISTURBANCES IN PARIS.

THE so-called revolutionary émeute which followed the voting on the plébiscite in Paris seems to have been a very miserable affair, altogether unworthy of the city which was wont to topple down thrones and settle the destinies of France from the barricades. Perhaps the best means of conveying a notion of these events

is to give a few extracts from the letters of the correspondents of the daily journals.

The correspondent of the *Post*, writing on Wednesday, May 11, says:—"What we now call the émeute quarters of Paris were last night a scene of abortive and unmeaning riot, at least unmeaning in a political sense, for the Parisians condemn and treat with con-

tempt these mobs of *gamin* rioters who upset here and there a cab or an omnibus, begin to make a barricade, and then run away as the police and military approach. By nine o'clock the Faubourg du Temple was again animated with crowds of the lowest class of Parisians, this time headed by leaders, who attached a bit of red rag to a stick, and cried out, 'Vive le drapeau rouge!' The upper



BARRICADE IN THE ROCHEFORT QUARTER.

boulevards were more crowded than the night before by the curious, who without any motive will always try and get into danger and give trouble to the police. An omnibus was upset at the Rue St. Maur, and a barricade attempted. The same took place at the Rue Moret. At both these points some police were wounded in removing the obstructing material. The police had a hard time of it, and many were more or less injured, and three or four killed. Government seems to desire to avoid employing the military, except to clear the streets by charges and pommades. The mobs are provided only with sticks; occasionally comes out a revolver or a butcher's knife. If the revolutionists possess firearms, they have not placed them yet in the hands of their dupes."

The correspondent of the *Daily News* writes, on the same day (May 11):—"The troubles last night were far more serious than on Monday, but they occurred in the same quarter; and nothing can be more ridiculous than the assertion of the *Pays* (one of the many journals which endeavour to make the most of mysterious mimic insurrections) that for 'several hours' 'Paris' was in the 'power' of a disorderly mob. It does, however, appear that at eleven at night a barricade was constructed in the Rue St. Maur, consisting of an omnibus, three or four cabs, some timber, and some paving-stones, which reached as high as the first floor of the houses. This barricade was gallantly charged and taken by some Gardes de Paris, crying 'Vive l'Empereur!' as they rushed to the assault; but, when they made a breach and mounted to the top, they found no defenders on the other side. At one o'clock, however, this same barricade, having been repaired and strengthened, was again attacked by the military, and this time it was guarded by men who refused to yield when summoned to do so. The consequence was considerable bloodshed. The troops charged, and, although exhorted by their officers to use only the butts of their muskets, several men fired and a great many stabbed the rioters with bayonets. A large section of streets in this quarter was completely surrounded by the military, and for a long while nobody was allowed to pass through the cordon either one way or the other. Most of the arrests were effected by police agents disguised as operatives and smoking clay pipes."

The *Standard* correspondent makes these remarks:—"It is a great pity that such things as 'crown's quests' don't exist in France. Owing to the want of this excellent institution we are in the dark as to the number of fatal casualties during the late disturbances; but we know of six persons having been killed. One man, Lesourd, was cut down in a cavalry charge on Monday, which I was in the midst of. His stomach was laid open, and he died in a few hours. On the same night, in the Rue du Faubourg du Temple, a young fellow named Baudet was run through the heart by the rapier of a sergeant de ville as he was coming out of a café; on Tuesday one man was found crushed to death under an omnibus; and another, named Rollet, was killed on the barricade in the Rue St. Maur, after shooting a policeman and wounding another. A number of people were knocked over by the cavalry in the Rue Turbigo, and all of them can hardly have escaped without very serious injury—150 horsemen charging into a flying crowd of several hundreds must necessarily do a good deal of execution. As to the number of wounded, it is impossible to speak with any degree of precision. Between the sabres of the cavalry and their horses' hoofs, the bayonets and butt-ends of the infantry, the knuckle-duster and rapier of the police, there must have been a good many of the panic-stricken crowd who came to grief. One man alone, who was picked up after the fray on Tuesday, had no less than seventeen rapier or bayonet wounds, and not one of them fatal. He fell as he was running away, and the police and troops must have given him a prod as they passed over his body."

The incident depicted in one of our Engravings is thus described in the *Figaro*:—"Lieutenant Filautbert was walking in front of the Prince Eugène Barrack, when a man named Mallet approached him and said, 'Would you fire on the people if you were ordered to do so?' 'Sir,' replied the other, 'I do not ask what you would do in my place, and I beg you to leave me to do as I think best.' The man discharged a revolver, and the shot passed through the officer's hand. This occurred quite close to the barracks. Mallet was arrested immediately. He is the husband of a washer-woman." The *Figaro* adds that "a barricade in the Rue Moret was energetically defended two or three times; the police attempted an assault, but were received with showers of stones and compelled to fall back; the obstacle was only carried when attacked both in front and from behind. No persons were killed, but several wounded. A dozen men were arrested armed with knives in their hands. About ten o'clock the warning to disperse was given in the Faubourg du Temple; but the crowd, instead of breaking up, raised cries of 'Vive la République!' and pelted the troops with stones, bottles, &c. A shot from one of the houses is said to have killed a superior officer, and several soldiers then fired, but without any order being given. The houses were searched, and wherever arms were found arrests were made. A police agent is said to have been stabbed in the abdomen, and to have died in an hospital."

The state of the military vote showing that a portion of the soldiers were discontented, it was proposed to banish the infected corps to Algeria or elsewhere; but this was opposed by the Emperor, and a different and probably wiser course was adopted. The Emperor and Empress, exercising their usual pluck and policy, *sans escorte*, in an open carriage, visited the Barracks Prince Eugène, on May 13, and were cheered by the soldiers and those who recognised them in the streets. After passing backwards and forwards in the soldiers' quarters, the Emperor gave 2000*fr.* for distribution among the men; and then their Majesties proceeded to the Duplex Barracks and the Ecole Militaire, where they were enthusiastically welcomed.

BISHOP OF LONDON'S FUND.—At the quarterly meeting of the Bishop of London's Fund, on Tuesday, it was reported that the amount paid in from Jan. 1 to May 8 was £13,062. The total sum paid and promised is now £402,000. As showing the progress of church extension in the metropolis, it was stated that five churches had been consecrated since the beginning of the year, while two others are in course of erection. In each case the committee has promoted the scheme and made a grant. The Haberdashers' Company is prepared to give £3000 towards building a church in St. Peter's, Hoxton.

NEWSVENDERS' BENEVOLENT AND PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.—The thirty-first annual meeting of the members of this institution was held on Tuesday evening at the Freemasons' Tavern, Lincoln's Inn-fields.—Mr. C. L. Grundison in the chair. Mr. W. W. Jones, the secretary, read the report, which stated that a small life or annual subscription secured to news-venders a substantial benefit, while from the Benevolent Fund grants were made to non-subscribers, after careful investigation, who could show they had been engaged ten years in the news trade. The committee, therefore, earnestly advised donors and subscribers not to give pecuniary relief to needless news-venders, but to refer such cases to them. There were two candidates for pensions, and it was gratifying to state that the provident fund would admit of the election of both. Including a balance of £77 12s. 10d., and £458 17s. 6d. from donations and annual and life subscriptions, the receipts had amounted to £761 9s. 10d.; and the expenditure, and the purchase of £430 in Consols, making the invested fund £3630, showed a balance due to the treasurer of £17 7s. 5d. The report was adopted unanimously, and, after the transaction of the other ordinary business, the election of the two pensioners was proceeded with.

THE DEAD ALIVE.—A curious story is told by the *Gaulois* of the disappearance from the Paris Morgue of a body which had been taken there. The police, having found a man lying insensible in the streets, called in the assistance of a doctor, who declared that the man was dead in consequence of congestion of the brain. The body was conveyed to the Morgue, was undressed, and placed upon one of the slabs, with the clothing suspended above. In the pockets were found a purse and a letter with an address. The keeper of the Morgue was astonished the next morning to find the body had disappeared, together with the clothes. He proceeded to the address upon the letter, and inquired for the person mentioned, and was at once introduced to a man in whom he recognised his missing charge. This man, a printer employed at the office of the *Gaulois*, explained that he was subjected to epileptic attacks, which sometimes lasted from eight to ten hours. On the previous evening he had been taken with one of these fits, and remained unconscious until early in the morning, when, recovering, he found himself at the Morgue, with his clothes hanging over him. He dressed himself, and, as the doors were only locked he took his leave, intending to return later to reclaim his purse and to explain the cause of his sudden disappearance from legal custody.

MUSIC.

THE adventurous Mdle. Sessi tried, on Thursday week, to follow in the steps of Mdle. Nilsson by playing Ophelia in "Hamlet." We cannot say that success rewarded her boldness. It was soon evident that she had but a faint notion of the dramatic requirements of the part; and, as though helplessly aware of this, she made very little attempt to give any dramatic significance to her impersonation. A more insipid Ophelia could hardly be imagined; and we could not help wondering how it was possible for a young lady who took everything so coolly to go mad and die for love. In regard to the music, Mdle. Sessi did better, obtaining frequent and not undeserved applause. The Queen of Mdle. Titens was in all respects a fine performance, standing out from the other characters by virtue of those attributes only a great artist can confer. The acting and declamation of Mdle. Titens must have gone far to reconcile the least contented among the audience to a representation by no means generally perfect. Signor Cotogni surprised even his admirers by a careful and artistic embodiment of the Danish Prince. This gentleman has evidently the means of doing no ordinary things—means the full extent of which were hardly known prior to Thursday week so well as they are now. "L'Africaine" was revived last Saturday with a familiar cast—Madame Lucca playing Selika; Signor Naudin, Vasco; Signor Graziani, Nelusko; and Signor Bagagiolo, Don Pedro. There is nothing new to say about the work, or its performance, beyond the fact that Madame Vanzini essayed the part of Inez with tolerable success. The *mise-en-scène* was not less effective than heretofore; the procession in the fourth act again illustrating something very like managerial extravagance by the splendour and completeness of its details. All through the present week there have been only repetition performances—upon which we need not dwell.

Mdile. Christine Nilsson appeared as Marguerite in "Faust," at Drury Lane, on Saturday last, and achieved a greater success than ever. Nothing can exceed the purity and sweetness of the character as she represents it, and there is no question at all as to the superiority of her singing over that of her rivals in the same opera. From first to last Mdile. Nilsson enchaind the attention of a crowded audience, and applause and recalls were as frequent as the artist herself could desire. Her greatest vocal success was in the "Jewel Song," its dramatic fellow being found in the church scene, where the repentance and despair of Marguerite had a most forcible delineation. Madame Trebelli-Bettini played Siebel, and sang twice the popular address to the flowers. A like honour was fairly earned by her delivery of "Quando a te lieto," but not bestowed. The Faust of Signor Gardoni, and the Valentine of Mr. Santley, were what they have been for years; nor did much difference appear in the Mephisto of M. Faure, who has returned to us after a long absence. The popular French baritone was well received, and very soon re-established his position as a public favourite. Band and chorus deser e nothing but praise for their exertions throughout this really excellent performance of M. Gounod's opera. "Dumora" was produced on Tuesday, with the cast familiar to habitués of Her Majesty's Theatre during the reign of Mr. Mapleson. Mdile. Ilma di Murska again played the title-rôle, Signor Gardoni was again Corentino, and Mr. Santley once more appeared as Hoel. This is equivalent to saying that the performance enjoyed the singular advantage of having the chief parts filled by the very best artists that could be found for them. We cannot conceive anything more perfect than such a representation; and it was clear that the audience shared our inability, if we may judge by the force and frequency of their applause. The subordinate characters were well represented, Madame Trebelli doing especially good service as the Goatherd. On Thursday "Faust" was repeated; and to-night "Le Nozze di Figaro" will be produced, with a cast which ought to attract crowds of amateurs within the walls of "Old Drury."

Benefit concerts have set in with the severity usual at this season of the year. As a rule, however, they do not need our attention, the programmes containing nothing but more or less hackneyed selections, and the whole being semi-private meetings of the concert-giver and his friends. Among the first of these entertainments during the week just closing were those given in St. George's Hall by Madame Puzzi, and in St. James's Hall by Mr. Austin. The *dit minore* have been legion, and cannot here find space for enumeration.

At the Philharmonic Concert in St. James's Hall, on Monday, the symphonies played were Spohr's "Power of Sound" and Beethoven's No. 2, both thoroughly well known to lovers of classical music. Weber's pianoforte concerto in E flat may be classed among novelties, so rarely is it performed. We shall not complain very bitterly of its neglect, because, apart from the finale, there is but a modicum of merit in it. Herr Pauer did not show the work to best advantage, and this affected its reception. The overtures were Meyerbeer's "Struensee" and Mozart's "Figaro," both interesting, yet how different! Mdile. Orgeni and Mr. Santley supplied the vocal music, and did it well. On Wednesday there was a performance of "The Messiah" in St. James's Hall, with Mdile. Nilsson, Mdile. Drasild, Messrs. Reeves, Santley, and Foli, as soloists, and Mr. Leslie as conductor. The audience mustered in great force, and had not long left the hall clear before it was occupied by Mr. Barnby's patrons, the occasion being his last concert for the season. Mendelssohn's "Lobgesang" and the choral symphony made up a capital programme, which was, on the whole, well performed.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, CORK.—The triennial visitation of Queen's College took place on Wednesday, the visitors being the Marquis of Kildare, the Master of the Rolls, and the President of the College of Physicians. Sir Robert Kane reported favourably of the erudition, discipline, and progress of the college since the last visitation, showing a small but steady increase in the numbers. Dr. Webster, the Protestant Dean of Residence, appealed against the refusal of the college council to appropriate an apartment in the college for the purposes of religious instruction, stating that he had great difficulty in efficiently discharging his duties, owing to the entire want of accommodation. He pointed out that the new charter gave the council powers to make provision for religious instruction in the college; and, though the colleges were called godless, the Legislature had, in fact, made ample provision for religion. Professor Reed, for the council, contended that the powers in the charter were discretionary, and stated that the council considered it better religious instruction should be administered outside the walls. The visitors agreed that the powers were discretionary, and declined to interfere. The sentence of ratication for two years which was pronounced on an art-student for writing an insulting letter to the vice-president was reduced to six months.

REFUGES FOR HOMELESS AND DESTITUTE CHILDREN.—The annual meeting of the subscribers and friends of this charity was held, on Tuesday evening, in Exeter Hall, under the chairmanship of the Earl of Shaftesbury, and attracted a very large attendance. The platform, except the front seats, was occupied by a choir of 600 boys and girls, including the sailor lads from the training-ship Chichester, and their admirable singing, under the direction of Mr. J. Froodman, contributed in no slight degree to the satisfaction of the auditory, who encored some of the pieces, an unusual occurrence at this and similar gatherings. Mr. W. Williams, the secretary, gave an outline of the report, from which it appears that the admissions into the Boys' Refuge in the year 1848 numbered 369, or more than one a day. In 1849 only 250 were received, just under one each day, of whom 147 were sent from various canal wards and other night shelters. The average weekly number in the refuge for the year was 130. Three hundred and seventy boys were sent away during the year, including 146 to the Chichester and 136 to the country home. Their industrial work last year realised £884 7s. 8d. During the year 151 boys were received, including the Chichester, and 142 were placed out, leaving 98 on board at the close of the year. Of the 111 inmates in the Girls' Refuge at the close of 1848, and 52 received in 1849, 38 were sent to service and three restored to their friends, leaving 122 in the refuge at the close of the year. The total number admitted up to the end of 1849 was 2158 boys and 968 girls; and those who had left for service were 1803 boys and 700 girls, including a balance of £911 2s. 7d. The receipts since the last audit had amounted to £10,477 5s. 9d. The payments for the year for the maintenance of all the operations amounted to £18,772 18s. 4d., leaving £1615 10s. in hand. The adoption of the report was moved by Bishop Ryan and seconded by the Rev. W. Albanson. A resolution, proposed and seconded by the Rev. E. Bayley and W. W. Essery, was also passed, calling for continuous and increased efforts on behalf of the charity.

OBITUARY.

MR. MARK LEMON.—We regret to have to announce the death of Mr. Mark Lemon, the well-known writer, and editor of *Punch*. He had been out of health for some two or three months, having taken cold in the severe weather in the early part of the year, by the desire of his medical advisers, he has lately abstained from active business; but so little probability did there seem of his recovery having a fatal termination, that he has, within the last day or two, written and dictated letters to friends. He died on Monday morning, at eight o'clock, at his residence at Crawley, in Sussex, in his sixty-first year. He was born in 1809, in the neighbourhood of Oxford-street. For some years he wrote for the stage, and, as a member of the Guild of Literature and Art, occasionally donned the sock and buskin. He was one of the first of authors who established *Punch*, in the year 1841, and from the first acted as joint editor; but on the secession of Mr. Henry Mayhew, Mr. Lemon succeeded to the chief post. He was the author of upwards of sixty dramatic pieces, and has written largely in *Household Words*, the *Illustrated News*, and other publications. He was also the author of "The Enchanted Doll," a fairy tale; "The Christmas Hamper," prose and verse collections of stories; "Legends of Number Nip;" and "Warrior to the End" and "Loved at Last," two novels, each in three volumes. He also edited a collection of jests, and wrote several hundred songs. His recent impersonation of Falstaff will have familiarised his figure and face to the public, with whom he was a great favourite.

SIR JOHN SIMEON.—A vacancy has been caused in the representation of the Isle of Wight by the death of Sir John Simeon, which happened abroad, on Sunday. The deceased gentleman, who had only just completed his fifty-fifth year, was the eldest son of the late Sir Richard Godin Simeon, of Swainston, who was M.P. for the Isle of Wight in the Moderate Liberal interest in the Parliaments of 1833-4 and 1835-7. His mother was Louisa Edith, eldest daughter and heiress of the late Sir Fitzwilliam Barrington. He was born at St. John's, Isle of Wight, in the year 1815, and was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he took his Bachelor's degree in Michaelmas Term, 1837 (gaining a second class in classical honours), and proceeded M.A. in 1839. At the general election of 1847 he was returned as M.P. for the Isle of Wight, in the Liberal interest, defeating Mr. Wm. Fleming. He resigned his seat, however, and accepted the Chiltern Hundreds, before the end of that Parliament, on becoming a convert to the Roman Catholic faith. He then remained out of St. Stephens until the general election of 1865, when he was re-elected, defeating Sir Charles Locock, and he was again chosen in December, 1868, when his opponent was Mr. A. D. W. Baillie-Cochrane. The late Baronet was a magistrate for Hampshire, a Deputy Lieutenant for the Isle of Wight, and Major in the first battalion of the Isle of Wight Volunteer Rifles. He was a man of highly-educated and refined tastes, and was an occasional contributor, both in verse and prose, to the periodical literature of the day. He was twice married—firstly, in 1840, to Jane Maria, only daughter of the late Sir Frederick Baker, of Lovetor, Devonshire; and secondly, in 1861, to Catherine Dorothée, second daughter of the late General the Hon. Sir Charles Colville, G.C.B., sister of Lord Colville of Culross. He leaves a family by both marriages. He is succeeded in the title and family estates by his eldest son, Mr. John Stephen Barrington Simeon, now fourth Baronet, who was born in 1850. It is remarkable that Sir John Simeon is the only Roman Catholic member who has held a seat in the present Parliament for an English constituency.

SIR NORMAN MACDONALD LOCKHART.—Sir Norman Macdonald Lockhart, Bart., of Lee and Carnwath, died, at an early hour on Friday morning week, at the age of twenty-five. He had lately returned from the south of France, where he had spent the winter in consequence of failing health. The deceased Baronet, who was educated at Eton, was a Deputy Lieutenant and a magistrate for Lanarkshire, and Lord of the Baronies of Lee and Carnwath. He unsuccessfully contested the southern division of Lanarkshire in the Conservative interest against Major Hamilton at the general election of 1868. His early death has caused a deep feeling of sorrow. He is succeeded by his brother, now Sir Simon Lockhart, an officer in the 1st Life Guards, who was born in 1849. The first Baronet was Alexander Macdonald, who inherited the Lee and Carnwath estates from his cousin, Charles Count Lockhart Weshart, the representative of the Lockharts of Lee, a very ancient family, one of whom, Sir Simon Locard, accompanied Lord James Douglas to the Holy Land.

A PRETENDED MIRACLE WORKER.

LAST Saturday Dr. Newton, who claims to heal diseases by "Divine power," and who states that he has come from America "to bless the people of England," held his last séance at Cambridge Hall, Newman-street, Oxford-street. Such is the interest felt in the proceedings of this individual that the crowd of sightseers is larger than can be accommodated at the usual place of meeting. The proceedings were more remarkable in their character and more interesting, on Saturday, to those who wish to know what exactly is claimed by the professor, than on any previous days, as Dr. Newton, just before retiring, made a speech in which he fully explained his pretensions as a worker of miracles. A great crowd of the blind, lame, paralysed, and others suffering from almost every imaginable complaint, struggled and swayed outside the barriers, within which those to be cured were admitted, and which were placed at the upper end of the hall, near the platform. These limits were so rapidly invaded that the proceedings had to be stopped at one time in order to clear the space of the anxious seekers after health. These were admitted in single file, and in the majority of cases were passed through the doctor's hands in a very rapid manner, the general formula used being, "In the name of the Father, I say unto thee, Disease, depart—All right; pass on, and go straight out of the hall." In cases of partial lameness or paralysis a little more time was necessary, and in some instances the patients were able to exhibit a slight benefit from his manipulations by stepping out a trifle better than before, but in no case, of course, were any of them really cured, and the efforts of those who abandoned their crutches for a moment were very painful to witness, and they had either to resume them immediately afterwards, substitute the use of a stick, or call in the aid of a friend. After a number of other cases, in which many lame persons were put through their facings in a painfully shuffling manner, Dr. Newton then went on to the platform and said—"I wish to make a few remarks. The same power which I exercise will cure the multitude as well as one when you know the principle of it. It is all love, as when Jesus said, embracing all religions, 'Love one another,' and it is by the love I have to you I do these works. The crowd has become so great, and the hall is so small, that I cannot come here after to-day, but if the public will get a place which will hold several thousand people, I will come forward again. This power is a delegated power; you all have this power more or less in a latent state, but it is only by practical Christianity that you can use it. I have come across here from the States to bless you as English people; more to show you the power and impart the power of healing to others, to go and heal the sick and comfort the distressed. I would thank you as English people for the happy reception you have given me, with some exceptions. Two of your papers have condemned me without coming near the hall; they are great cowards. It is to the poor people of England that I come, and I want to tell you the feeling of our country to yours; and I have never heard any but the kindest expressions towards the Queen, Victoria. She is a practical Christian and the most Divine and best Queen that ever reigned on the earth (Cheers). She will be looked upon in years to come—thousands of years hence—as a saint. The love of our people to your Queen is great. Thinking you, I will now heal you and throw this power to you. I will heal everyone in the house at once. I can do it—that is, if you will look with love towards me. You ought

to, for I have come here from love. I would lay down my life for you. I know I have this Divine power; I have had it for years. In the name of the Father, I command you to love all your neighbours. Love is a positive substance, and I throw it to you now (the speaker here jerked himself violently); and if any are in pain, and will look at me now, it will permanently heal them. Open your souls, and you will all feel the electric shock (More jerks). Anyone who was deaf can now hear, unless the drums of his ears are gone. I can't cure that any more than I can make a new leg grow. All who have pains in your heads, and that have any pains, by the powers that be, I say unto thee, 'Disease, depart!' These that are lame will now walk. I will now cure them, but I cannot cure all the lame." The perspiration had been pouring down the head and face of the speaker all the morning, as it did from most persons present; but it now became so troublesome to him, and required so frequent an application of the pocket-handkerchief, that he endeavoured to explain his own troubles to the audience. He said:—"You may all observe the perspiration. It is the Divine influence passing through me. I could not live without it. If the thermometer were at zero I should perspire just the same." If they would lend him a place large enough he could cure 4000 a day comfortably. (Laughter and cheers, and cries of "Hyde Park!" "Hamstead-Heath!" "Where Mr. Owen used to go.") His likeness, he also said, was to be sold magnificently, and anyone looking upon it would experience benefit. Commemorative copies would be of no use to them. He would not receive any benefit from the sale of the likenesses. The benefit would be derived by others. Recurring to the papers that had abused him, he said he could bear their treatment, for Christ had said, "Blessed are ye when men shall revile you." Altering his tone a little, he described one of them as "A miserable sheet, and not fit to wipe your feet with." As if recollecting himself, he qualified the last remark by adding, "And yet I have no ill-feeling to the editors of those papers, and I would love them and take them to my arms as I would any of you" (Renewed laughter). As he endeavoured to leave the place crowds of those who doubted the efficacy of the general blessing endeavoured to detain him in regard to their individual cases, and the Doctor was obliged to retire by a back way.

FRIGHTFUL TRAGEDY NEAR UXBRIDGE.

A FAMILY OF SEVEN PERSONS MURDERED.

ONE of the most extraordinary tragedies which has taken place for many years was discovered, on Monday evening, at the village of Denham, about two miles from Uxbridge. It seems that a family named Marshall resided at a cottage in that village, the husband carrying on business as an engineer. Besides Marshall, there lived in the cottage his wife and three children, whose ages ran between three and nine years; and also the mother and sister of Marshall. Tuesday had been fixed for the marriage of the sister, and it is to the fact of her wedding-dress being brought home that the discovery of the murder is to be attributed. Nothing had been seen of the murdered persons since Saturday last; but, upon a young girl going to the cottage, on Monday, with the garment referred to, and gaining no reply, the neighbours had their suspicions aroused, and an entry was soon effected into the house. A scene of the most horrible description then presented itself. On the ground floor the bodies of Mrs. Marshall and her sister-in-law were found quite dead—the former lying on her back and the latter, who had her nightdress on and was evidently preparing for bed, was placed across her. Both had their heads fearfully mutilated. At the right hand, on entering the cottage, and near the fireplace, three children belonging to Marshall were also found with their heads frightfully battered, and also quite dead. The mother of Marshall was likewise found, having been brutally murdered in the same way; and on entering the shop where Marshall had been at work, wearing a smock-frock, his body was also found. It was covered with marks, and it was apparent that he had had a desperate struggle. His hands were scratched in several places, and there were marks as if he had been dragged about the ground. His head had also been beaten in in the same manner as those of the other victims. There was another child belonging to Marshall—a little boy, aged sixteen months—who had been sent to his grandmother's to be "out of the way" during the wedding of Marshall's sister; and but for that circumstance there is very small doubt that the little creature would have been added to the list of the murdered members of the family. The medical gentlemen called in were Drs. Ferris and Macnamara, and it is their opinion that the awful deed had been perpetrated as long since as last Saturday night or Sunday morning. A forge hammer, a poker, and an ordinary axe—with which the murders are supposed to have been committed—have been discovered with traces of blood upon them.

Intelligence was received from Reading, on Tuesday evening, that a man had been captured there at a lodging-house kept by Abraham Lock, in Silver-street, by Superintendent Dunham, of the Slough police, and Police-Constable Toulman, of the Reading police, accompanied by a man named Charles Coombs, who had given damaging information concerning him. Coombs is a bricklayer, residing at the Bell-yard, Uxbridge, and he states that the man who has been captured came out of Coleridge-fields Prison at the end of last week. He only knows him by the name of Jack, but the prisoner says his name is John Jones. He has also, however, been known by the names of Jenkins and Owen. The man went to the Bell-yard last Saturday night and asked for Lagings, but said that he should not be in until Sunday morning. On Sunday morning he went into the Bell-yard, and he then had a different suit of clothes on from what he had worn the previous night. He had also a carpet-bag with him, which was full of food and other things. He went to bed, and did not get up until about ten o'clock. He then went out and got some beer, and afterwards stopped at the Bell-yard all Sunday night. The next night he went into another yard. On Tuesday morning he went into the Bell-yard early and asked



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Coombs for some breakfast, and Coombs offered him what he had; but he eat nothing. The man then told Coombs that he should go to Reading, and after he had gone Coombs's suspicions were excited, and he informed his employer that he could not rest until he went after the man, as he suspected he had committed the murders. Coombs communicated his suspicions to the sergeant of police, and he was accordingly shown the clothes that were found in Marshall's house all covered with blood, and these he identified as being the clothes worn by the man Jack on Saturday night. He then proceeded to Reading, accompanied by Superintendent Dunham, of the Slough police, and, with the assistance of Police-Constable Toulman, searched various lodging-houses in the town, and at last found the man in the house above mentioned. He attempted to draw a pistol from his pocket, but was prevented, handcuffed, and taken to the police station. Before the murders were mentioned to him, he became excited, and said to the officers, "I never murdered man, woman, or child. I never set foot into the house or the shop." He has a determined-looking countenance, and is about 5 ft. 7 in. high, of sallow complexion, and has a dark beard cut short all round; dark eyes, brown hair, and moustache. When it became known that the murderer had been captured, and would leave Reading for Slough by the 8.10 p.m. train per the Great Western Railway, over 1000 persons assembled to witness his departure. Before quitting the cell, the man was visited by the deputy-governor of Reading Gaol (Mr. Boyce), who at once identified him as having been two or three times in prison in Reading. He was convicted a short time since of stealing a lamb at Abingdon, for which he was sentenced to eighteen months' hard labour in Reading Gaol. He then gave the name of John Jones. He was also convicted some eight or ten years ago for stealing a barrow at Reading Cemetery.

John Jenkins, alias John Jones, was, on Wednesday, brought before the magistrates at Slough, charged with the wilful murder of the Marshall family. The prisoner is described as a true type of the worst class of tramps, and a most repulsive-looking character. Evidence of the finding of the bodies having been given by Superintendent Dunham, the witness detailed the incidents of the prisoner's arrest, and prominence was given to the fact that, on his being apprehended, he attempted to pull a loaded pistol out of his pocket. His bearing in the dock was that of a callous, uninterested witness of the proceedings. A remand was ordered until Tuesday next.

POLICE.

COPYRIGHT OF PHOTOGRAPHS.—At the Mansion House, on Tuesday, a respectfully-dressed man of forty, named John Conroy, who had been apprehended on a warrant, was charged before Alderman Sir Thomas Gabriel with infringing various provisions of the Act 20th and 26th Victoria, cap. 68, for amending the law relating to copyright in works of the fine arts, and for representing the commission of fraud in the production and sale of such works. Mr. George Lewis, jun., solicitor, who conducted the prosecution, explained that the Act in question vested in the author of certain original works of art, including photographs with their negatives, and his assigns, the sole and exclusive right of copying, engraving, reproducing, and multiplying them during the life of the author and seven years after his death. Another section made it an offence punishable with a fine of £10 for any person, without the consent of the proprietor, to copy, colourably imitate, or otherwise multiply for sale, hire, exhibition, or distribution any such work of art, and the forfeiture of all such copies and imitations. The prisoner was defended by Mr. Beard, solicitor. Mr. George Swan Nottage, the complainant, was called as a witness. Replying to Mr. Lewis, he said he and Mr. Kennard were partners in the London Stereoscopic Company, Chancery-lane, and had also a place of business in Regent-street. He was personally acquainted with Mrs. Rousby, the well-known actress at the Queen's Theatre. The photograph produced was one taken by the Stereoscopic Company of her in the character of Lady Elizabeth, which she played in "Twixt Axe and Crown." He caused it to be registered in compliance with the Act, at Stationer's Hall, on March 21 last, describing it as a photograph of her, "seated, with white lace veil overhead, the hands together holding flower and handkerchief, three-quarter length." He produced the certificate of registration. His partner and he were the authors and owners of the photograph, and they never authorised the prisoner or any other person to copy it. The imitation produced, taken from the prisoner, was a pirated copy of it. It was hardly so fresh as the original. To make a copy as good as the original would be an invaluable art. There were a softness and a tone in the original which were wanting in the pirated copy. There had been an enormous sale of the original—larger, indeed, than that of any other celebrity of whom they had taken a photograph. It was a valuable copyright, and Mrs. Rousby had set exclusively to them for the photograph. His firm also took a photograph of Mr. Longfellow, the American poet, who sat to them for the purpose on the day he visited the Queen at Windsor. Witness caused it to be registered on July 9, 1868, describing it thus:—"Photograph of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow; large head and

bust, looking straight forward." Witness was owner of the photograph and of the copyright. He had not authorised the prisoner nor anyone else to copy it. The imitation produced, found in the possession of the prisoner, was unquestionably a copy taken from that of witness's firm, except that it was dead, flat, and mealy, compared with the original. No matter how clever a photographer was, he could not produce a copy from a photograph equal to one taken from a negative. That of Longfellow had sold very well. He was very popular indeed in this country. Being cross-examined by Mr. Beard, witness said he did not know the prisoner. There might be instances in which their photographs were marked "copyright," though not registered. They considered they had a copyright in any one of their photographs though it might not be registered at Stationers' Hall. In the case of their photograph of Lord Byron, they had permission to take it from the engraving. They had published one of the Prince of Wales, and had a copyright in it. They registered it as a photograph, and put it forth as their copyright. By Mr. Lewis: They claimed a copyright in every photograph they had taken, although they had not registered them all, and they never had an application under the Act of Parliament to expunge their right of ownership. George Russell, a City detective sergeant, said he knew the prisoner as a hawk of photographs. On April 28 he met him in Little Tower-street, and bought of him a portrait of Mrs. Rousby and one of Longfellow, paying 6d. for the two. The prisoner was then carrying a box, in which there were about 200 photographs of various persons. He gave an address, and on witness going there he found he had left three weeks previously. On Monday last he arrested him on a warrant, and found on him 164 photographs and four pictures. At this point, on the request of the solicitor for the prosecution, Sir Thomas Gabriel remanded the prisoner for a week, and consented to admit him to bail in the mean time—himself in £50 and two sureties in £25 each.

EXTRAORDINARY ROBBERY ON BOARD AN AUSTRALIAN SHIP.—At the Thames Police Court, on Wednesday evening, as Mr. Woolrych was about to leave the bench, three persons, who gave the names of William Chalk, aged nineteen years; Michael Daly, twenty; and William Randall, twenty, were brought before him, charged with stealing £850 in Australian gold sovereigns on board the ship Kent, in the course of her voyage from Melbourne to London. Mr. Phillip James Dinte, of Melbourne, said he had been a tailor and clothier there, and had only landed in old England a few hours ago. Chalk was a kind of assistant steward on board the Kent, Daly an ordinary seaman, and Randall a winch-driver. Two other gentlemen, named Arthur Weston and Joseph Counsel, shared the same cabin with him, and they had £850 among them. A third of that belonged to witness. That sum of £850 or £851, he was not certain which, was what they possessed when they embarked at Melbourne, and what they lost. The whole of the money was in a mahogany box, produced, and that was deposited in a large clothes box in the cabin belonging to him. The money put into the box at Melbourne was £925; but some was expended, and the amount reduced to £850, all in Australian sovereigns. On March 29 last £51 was missing. That was in consequence of an alarm given by Mr. Phillip Harris. Mr. Woolrych: "Who is Mr. Phillip Harris?" Mr. Dinte said it was agreed by himself and his two fellow-passengers that they should assume fictitious names when they embarked at Melbourne. Their names were to be James Bush, Phillip Harris, and David Morton. That plan was adopted because one of the party did not want his mother to know he had embarked for England, and she was in great anxiety about him. An investigation was made on board ship when the robbery was discovered. Mr. Charles Wells, the chief mate of the ship Kent, said that on March 29 he saw the mahogany box in the second cabin, and was informed that a robbery had been committed. A search took place, and two or three sovereigns were discovered, on going up the ladder, by Mr. Bush. On the same day Daly changed a sovereign in the pantry. He asked Daly where he obtained the sovereign, to which he replied that he received it from Chalk. He next interrogated Chalk, who said it was not a sovereign but a half sovereign he had given to Daly. Chalk also said he had taken a handful of sovereigns the night before, and had taken a great many from the same box some time ago. He searched Daly and discovered £8 in his belt, which he said Chalk had given to him. On the following day Chalk confessed he had taken gold out of the gentlemen passengers' box, and presented it to Randall. Another search took place, and among the springs of the lamps, which it was the duty of Randall to clean, thirty-five Australian sovereigns were found, and 13s. were discovered in a place belonging to Child, which he said was part of the change of another sovereign. On March 29 the three prosecutors ascertained they had lost £51. On the following day it was discovered that all the gold was missing. Mr. Woolrych: "Then the great bulk of the money was stolen on March 29?" Mr. Wells believed that was so. Everything possible was done to find the money, but without success. The crew, all told, consisted of fifty-six persons, and the passengers to ninety and odd. Three lived in one

cabin together. Mr. Dinte was recalled by the magistrate, and said he was a tailor and outfitter in Melbourne, and sold his business. He formerly traded under the name of P. J. Dinte and Son. All the money was originally his, and he agreed to lend his fellow-passengers £300 each, because he knew they would have money to receive when they reached London. He sold his business for £900. Mr. Wells said he knew nothing about the arrangements made by the parties. All he could say was that it was a mysterious affair altogether. Mr. Woolrych said there was a good deal of mystery about the transaction, which must undergo a rigid investigation. A large sum of money had been stolen, and only a ninth part of it discovered. He should remand all the prisoners for a week. The prosecutors asked the magistrate to allow them a portion of the money for their present necessities, in addition to £10 kindly advanced by the captain of the Kent. Mr. Woolrych directed Inspector Mill, of the Thames police, who had charge of the case, to advance the three "unfortunate gentlemen," who had lost all their money, £5 each.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, MAY 20.

BANKRUPTCY.—E. BURTON, Lower Clapton, builder—C. EDWARDS, Hackney-road, fruiterer—J. ALLEN, Swallow-hill, Birmingham—J. BACON, Ely, florist—J. CARTER, Claydon-le-Moors, manufacturer—E. W. CASH, Burton-on-Trent, corn-dealer—J. RICHARDSON, Boston, carrier—J. REEVES, Llandudno, licensed victualler—W. H. WHITEHEAD, Ashton-under-Lyne, pawnbroker—E. WATERS, Liverpool, restaurant keeper.

NOTICE OF SEQUESTRATIONS.—A. MILLER, B-theavy, fisher—J. RITCHIE, Edinburgh, clothier—J. BLACK, job, and J. SMITH, Glasgow, cloth manufacturer—G. K. KENT, Edinburgh, decorative painter—J. D. COOK, Glasgow, brass-founder—J. C. MUNRO, Poyntfield, Glamorgan—R. L. GUNN, Wick, hotel-keeper.

TUESDAY, MAY 21.

BANKRUPTCY.—W. BENNETT, jun., Peckham, dealer in books—H. HORNE, Upper Bedford-place, Russell-square—S. C. MARCHANT, Hoxton, licensed victualler—W. H. ARNOLD, Barnet, baker—J. BRO. R. WELLS, Dover, farmer—C. W. GAIN, Halifax, watchmaker—W. FANTLE, Newport, iron-moulture shipowner—W. C. CHES, Luton, corn and flour factor—A. HARRISON, Forest-hill, draper—J. JOHNSON, Folkestone, innkeeper—J. G. LANDSELL, New Beckingham, pork butcher—A. MASON, Kidderminster, greaser—J. MOORE, Colechester, publisher—G. YOUNG, Salisbury—L. L. MORRISON, J. MYERS, and T. W. EDMONDSON, Leeds, hat and cap manufacturers—L. NIXON, Durham, beer-seller—J. ROCHFORD, Leeds, licensed victualler—W. ROSE, Bolton, beer-seller—H. STAPLEY, Tividale, Wells, architect—S. H. STEPHENS, Royston—G. O. and T. P. WELLS, Bristol, wine merchants—D. WILLOUGHBY, Forest-hill, brewer—T. WYCHE and H. J. BRYAN, Croydon, corn merchants.

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